PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 5-39 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
26th June	HIMALAYA	8898	MOOLTAN	9321
3rd July	PERSIA	7951		
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	8898		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7912		
7th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9600
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	CHANA	6810		
4th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
"	CALEDONIA	7558		
"	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
"	PERSIA	7951		
Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10930
"	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Climak	1st July 1909
KORNBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Climak	1st Sept. 1909
KORNBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Radosich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,291	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KORNBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	5,896	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 48 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,129	F. Badonicich	24th June 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

Therapion is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use to my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good machine also old ones going Machine—S. D. Ratnam, Hyderabad Deccan.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time. about
WARONGA	2,510	Mon 28th June	noon.
KOLA	1,205	Thur 24th June	9 a. m.
LHASA	3,171	Fri. 25th June	6 a. m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WARONGA," 2,510 tons, 28th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuwait.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LOODIANA," 3,370 tons, sailing on or about 26th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	30th Sept. "
DUMBRA	5,685	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the American Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's or Rodocc Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBRA	5,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

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Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th July 1909.
S RUBATTINO	4,580	L Manchini	15th Aug. 1909.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 185
Return tickets available two years	" 900 *	" 575	

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 500 Single and Rs. 750 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 838; 2nd Class Rs. 769. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	T. Dini	17th Aug. 1909.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1909.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 69 HORNBY ROAD.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

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It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit,

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*
LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd
LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON
Agent.

OSBORNE GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Amoy	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	Newchwang	Toronto
Hongkong	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	
London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

		Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	... ...	65 0 0
6 " " " " " " "	... ...	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	... ...	55 0 0
6 " " " " "	... ...	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GET READY FOR THE "MONSOON,"

Now is the time to order.

MOTOR CAR WATERPROOF APRONS.
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CARRIAGE WATERPROOF APRONS.
HARNESS WATERPROOF COVERS.
HORSE WATERPROOF LOIN COVERS.
Covers for Bags, Trunks, Suit Cases, &c., &c., &c.

WE ARE THE SPECIALISTS.

APRONS, COVERS, &c., made in LEATHER.
AMERICAN CLOTH,
and last, but not least,
GENUINE WILLESDEN CANVAS
PROMPT ESTIMATES GIVEN.

MCALPIN & HUGGETT, FORT,
AGENTS FOR THE WILLESDEN PAPER & CANVAS WORKS, LD., LONDON.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.

2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.
"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO
THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
GULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: A B C (5TH EDITION) & WESTERN UNION.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

T. & H. SMITH & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

ESTABLISHED 1827 | HIGHEST POSSIBLE AWARDS. | GRAND PRIX LONDON 1908

Offer:—

Morphine
Codeine
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SALICAN
ALOIN,
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CAPSICIN
GINGERIN
RESINS.

AT SPECIAL PRICES FOR LARGE CONTRACTS.

BEST TRADE TERMS

APPLY TO
LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE.
T. & H. SMITH & CO., LD.,
19 CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India, Limited, will be CLOSED from July 1st to July 14th, both days inclusive.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

June 21st, 1909.

THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June, 1909, at 5-45 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1908.

2ND.—To elect two Directors in the place of the two retiring Directors who are eligible for re-election.

3RD.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th June to 14th July, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE JIVANDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 20th June, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 746 of 1898.

(1) CHHOTALAL DALSUKHRAM and another ... ... Plaintiffs.
v/s.
NARAYAN ELSETTI, heir and legal representative of ELSETTI SETTIBA... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date, the 17th day of December, 1908, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon, (Standard Time.)

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY :—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs as executors of the last Will and Testament of Bai Gulab, widow of Jamnadas Ranchoddas and of the original defendant Elsetti Settiba and of his heir and legal representative Narayan Elsetti Settiba, the present defendant in the following properties, viz:—Lot No. 1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate at 13, Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-one square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2036, Street No. 105, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4580 and 4581, New No. 4025, Old Survey No. 4113 and 4114, New Survey No. 214/6555 and bounded on the east by the property of Jungund Rajuna Babaji, on the west by the property of the said Settiba Venkati, on the south by the 13th Kamatipura lane and on the north by the sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY :—All the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and the Defendant abovenamed in all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse formerly forming part of a house belonging to Elsetti Settiba Venkati, situate in the 13th Kamatipura lane, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty square yards and three-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4538, New No. 11003, Old Survey No. 4076, New Survey No. 6569, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward No. 2082 and 2083, Street No. 116-118 and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Vadi-Venkati but now of the said Settiba Venkati, on the west by the property of Jati Sayad, on the north by the 13th Kamatipura Street and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 1st day of April, 1909.

R. D. SETHNA,
Commissioner.

JOST'S FANS SUPPLY AND ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Siddick Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, at half-past five o'clock (Standard Time), in the afternoon of TUESDAY, the 29th day of June, 1909, when the Annual Report of the Directors will be submitted to the Company for consideration, and the following business will be transacted, viz :—

(1) The adoption of the Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet for the twelve months ending the 31st May, 1909.

(2) The declaration of a Dividend.

(3) The election of Auditors for the ensuing year and the fixing of their remuneration.

(4) The confirmation of the appointment by the Board of Mr. Edmund George Pearson as a Director, and the election of Directors in the place of two who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(5) The consideration and, if thought fit, the passing of the following resolutions as Special Resolutions, viz :—

(a) That the last sentance of Article 45 and the whole of Article 137 of the Articles of the Association of the Company be cancelled and that the following be substituted as Article 137 of the said Articles :—137. The Directors may with the sanction of the Company in General Meeting from time to time declare a dividend or bonus to be paid on all shares in proportion to the amount of Capital for the time being called and paid up in respect of such shares, and in such case the dividend or bonus on any share which has been originally allotted and issued as fully paid up shall be paid on the full nominal amount of such share; but (Subject to the provisions of Articles 139 and 140) no dividend or bonus shall be payable except out of net profits.

(b) That the Board of Directors be authorised to modify clause 6 of the Agreement between Mr. Carl Jost and Mr. J. B K. Macbeth on behalf of the Company, dated 9th May 1907, and clause 5 of the Agreement between the Company and Mr. Carl Jost, dated 30th May 1907, regarding his commission as Managing Director of the Company, in such manner as they may consider is for the advantage of the Company and to execute on behalf of the Company such formal instruments as they may be advised for carrying into effect such modification.

The Register of Members will be closed from the 22nd June to the 20th July, 1909, inclusive and no transfers will be registered during that period.—Dated this 19th day of June, 1909.

By Order of the Board,
CARL JOST,
Managing Director.

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TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

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EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office,

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. At-reading by Heads from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion —Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

SALE ON THURSDAY, 24TH JUNE,
GRAND AUCTION SALE OF NEW FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th June, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Dady House, Church Gate Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dressing, drawing, office and bed-room furniture, such as sliding and square dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, lined silk tapestry, bevelled mirror chiffoniers and side and corner cabinets, marble-topped round tables and teapoys, lady's and gent's writing tables, revolving top office table and chairs, revolving and glass door book cases, Curzon easy chairs, new designed single and double bedsteads, set with tile sides, single and double bevelled mirror almirus, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing, and wash-hand tables, hat and umbrella stands, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the West View, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, next to Ordance Quarters, just near the Colaba Railway Station, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design such as dining table, and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom set of sofas and chairs, side and corner cabinets, fancy teapoys, iron single and double beadsteads, single and double mirror door almirahs, clothes press, chest of drawers, marbletopped dressing and wash hand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, English and Mongolia jardineers, aviary with birds, glassware and crockeryware, best plateware, 14 volumes New Popular Encyclopaedia, iron safe, microscope, windproof table, and hanging lamp, pictures, carpets, hand sewing machine, bead chicks, etc., the property of Mrs. Hendley and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE BY AUCTION OF A VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, known as "Cleisters" or No. 9, Queen's Gardens, situate within the Cantonment of Poona.

Under instructions from Mr. Thomas Howell Williams Idris, the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Beujamin Phillips, deceased, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of June, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property :—

DESCRIPTION :—All that pukka built tiled upperstoried Bungalow, with out-buildings appurtenant thereto, known as "The Cloisters" and formerly as No. 28, Staff Lines, and now as No. 9 Queen's Gardens, erected on a piece of land situate within the Cantonment of Poona in the Presidency of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 24, 500 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows :—On or towards the North by the Bungalow and premises, formerly known as No. 27, Staff Lines, and now as No. 10, Queen's Gardens, belonging to the estate of the said Benjamin Phillips, on the South and East by the Public Road and on the West by the boundary of the Bungalow No. 2, Queen's Gardens, belonging to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., the right of occupancy of which said piece of land subject to Cantonment Rules and Regulations was originally granted to Lt.-Col. Waddington and was vested in the said Benjamin Phillips at the date of his death.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., attorneys for the Executor at No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

The bungalow is open for inspection.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD JUNE, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH FLOORING TILES.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWSJEE and Co. will, on account of the consignors, offer for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

A consignment of superior English tesselated flooring tiles.

6 different designs of 100 square yards each.

Also 5 tons glazed broken tiles of various colours for mosaic work.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Malla Camrooddin Ranyanali—

36 bales mixed journals.

On account of the concerned.

10 cases, each 100 doz. undershirts (cotton), 24 in., 26 in., 28 in., 30 in., 32 in., and 34 in. half and whole sleeves.

20 cases, each 25 doz. enamelled bowls, and M.-B.

1 case shangles.

1 case 25 doz. cups and saucers.

SALE OF 900 BAGS RAPESEED.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will by order of Seth Sadasukh Gaubhaichand and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Harmukhrai Govindram sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th day of June, 1909, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the godown of Thaker Samji Sewji at Salapur Street, near Prince's Dock.

900 Bags Rapeseed, about 75 tons.

Will be sold in three lots of 300 bags each, on the Bazar delivery system.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
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BOMBAY, 23RD JUNE, 1909.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF S. S. SHAH ALLUM.

Under instructions from Lloyd's Agents, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on account of the concerned.

The wreck of the S. S. Shah Allum as it now lies off Param Island near Gogo. This iron screw steamer of about 2,869 tons gross was built in 1882 by Messrs. A. McMillan and Son, Dumbarton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, the balance to be paid within three days.

On Saturday the 26th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of [illegible] piece-goods, etc.

AT [illegible] P.M.

1 second-hand glass [illegible] miniature office brougham in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD JUNE, 1909.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 36, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant land :

Vacant plot No. 1 to 5, Parel Road (near Bhendi Bazar.)

Vacant plot No. 6 to 13, Sandhurst Road (near Parel Road, Bhendi Bazar).

Vacant plot No. 14, Memowada Road.

Vacant plot No. 15 and 16, Nishanpada Road, behind the Deongri Market.

Vacant plot No. 17, Doongri Street (opposite Doongri Market).

Full particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Engineer's Office, Esplanade, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 23RD JUNE, 1909.

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No slipping off the Nose.
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Manager.

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SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROST, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Harnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

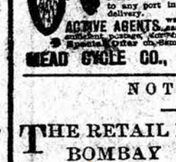
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe, custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.



We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any one, on ten days' approval, our highest grade *Mead Coventry Flyers* at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Rim Brakes and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, stating cycle(s) desired, for Catalogues and Special Agents' Guide, "Simple" machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 323 LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS, £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sub-Agency).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Colombo.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo (Galle).	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Telping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum agreed does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG.
ESPLANADE ROAD (OPPOSITE) AGENT

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
BRANCHES.—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.
AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „ over „ 3,66,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are received free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.

HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND.—Rules on application. Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.

BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

AHMAD HASSAN,
(Bar.-at-Law),
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £1,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES :

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum agreed does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Sh

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 21ST JUNE, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 22ND JUNE, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 5/16		un chgd
2 do. Reduced	97 1/4		un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 7/16	3/16	
2½ do. Govt Securities...	62 9/16		1/16
"Bar Silver in London ...	24 1/16		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/16		1/16
do. in New York ...	52 1/4		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20	1/2	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·88		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st
do Short London Bills			April,
3 months' sight.	1 3/4		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/4		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1		un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1 3/8		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 27-32d.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Dull.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand, steady.	
Futures	Quiet.	
East Indian	Quiet.	
Manchester	Steady.	
Total Sales	8,000	
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	500	
Imports	.....	
Mid-Americans	5·94—02	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9/16 unchgd.	

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·82	5·85	5·82	5·79	5·77
+02	+02	+02	+03	+03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·76	5·76	5·77	5·77	
+03	+03	+04	+04	

NEW YORK :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	7,000	Bales.
Do. do. last year	8,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	...	
Do to Continent	9,000	"
Spot Cotton—11·45+05		
Futures—Month of July 10·95+06	Advanced on unfavourable weather reports and on bull support and short covering.	
Do. Oct. 10·94+11		

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—11+1-16
Futures—Month of July 11·08+13
Do. do. Oct. 10·96+12
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—41 3-4—June-July—London—Done.
Red Karachi—C. I. F.—41 3-4—June-July—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.
Wheat Afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,340,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—43 3-4—June—Sellers—Quiet but steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 42 1-4—June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of rapeseed—Quiet but Steady.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 444—June-July—Hamburg—Value.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s. 3d.—Buyers.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [22ND JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Parcel Sovs ...	12,630		
Gold Coins ...	10,743	Trieste	M Cohen & Fils
Rupees	11		
1 Box Sovs	4,590	Aden	O Heerjee
Gold Coins ...	2,668		
1 Box Sovs	1,080		
Gold Coins ...	2,690	Alexandria	J H E Obadiah
Rupees	22		
12 Packages Sovs	48,885		
Gold Coins.....	5,356	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Rupees	9,384		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 19th & 20th June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	50	58,998
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	38	106,302

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. " 17th June.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 2nd June.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at from 3 to 3 1-2 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—
The Exchange market keeps steady. The quotations are 1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d. for T.T., 1s. 3 31-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates have declined as under in sympathy with the weak advices in silver from London.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 15-16d. to 1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight	... 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	120
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	131 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 2-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 93-15 for the 30th June settlement, advanced to 94-1, but re-acted at the close to 94-0. Ready paper kept one anna higher. A limited business only has been transacted. The Calcutta rates were advised as 94-2 for ready and 93-15 delivery forward within one month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-1
1st Fortnight	" 94-0

Bullion :—
Silver in London gave way 1-16d. yesterday, the rates being 24 1-16 for spot as well as forward. The market closed dull with small sellers. The quotation in New York declined 1-8 cent at 52 1-4. Our local market opened at 61-12 for ready and July settlement, and gradually advanced to 62-2. The August Settlement was quoted 3 annas lower. A fair business was put through during the day, confined to the bazaar. The rise was brought about by a good set in of the monsoon and the purchases by dealers as well as jobbers.

Bar Gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	62	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	62	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	15	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market opened steady at about yesterday's closing quotations. There is still little demand for any description of New Crop except early delivery Bengals, for which prices are hardening as there are few sellers. Fine M. G. Bengal, November delivery, has been done to-day at Rs. 222½. Rates close as under. Heavy showers of rain have fallen here during the day.

The enquiry for ready cotton continues very moderate, but prices are well maintained in the face of small sales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	262	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	255	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	239	Jan. 1910
Fine M.G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	230-1	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	225	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	225	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	217	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	211	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	217	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	210-11	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	214-15	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	223	Nov. "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	194	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	25,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·84	5·87	5·84	5·81
+02	+02	+02	+02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·79	5·78	5·78	5·79	5·79
+02	+02	+02	+02	+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	0 6 B. T.
September	"	8	11 0 E. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is quiet with little doing and prices are slightly easier as under :—

Ready Brown Kutnl ...	Rs.	7	2	0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7	11	0 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7	9	0 "
Brown Delhi	"	7	12	0 R. T.

Poppyseed :—

June-July	Rs.	10	2	0 R. T.

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	32	0	0
June-July	Rs.	6	8	0 R. T.

Tone.—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs.	23	0	0

Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasseed :—

July-August	Rs.	5	15	0 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
The market is firm with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6	4	0 R. T.
White Pessi, 85 p. c. ...	"	6	8	0 "
Soft Red	"	41	8	0 per candy

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465
India	75 1-2
Indian Specie Bank	55 1-2

Mills :—

Century	280
Crescent	203 3-4
David	415
Manockji Petit	3,205
New Great Eastern	200
Phoenix	95
Finlay Mills	257 1-2

Presses :—

New Mofussil	735
Volkart's United	537 1-2
Munmar Manuf'g	265

Miscellaneous :—

Bamankua Manganese	7
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	94
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	347 1-2
Central India Mining	280
Colaba Land and Mill	1,125
Treacher and Co	615 C. D.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	585
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,788	bales.
Wheat	30,317	cwts.
Linseed	4,757	"
Rapeseed	10,437	"
Gingellyseed	1,354	"
Poppyseed...	6,752	"
Groundnuts	645	"
Castorseed	4,935	"
Rice	4,937	"
Myrabolams	96	"
Cottonseed...	nil	
Mowrasseed...	2,314	"
Gram	4,210	"
Joowar	120	"
Maize	nil	

RAILWAY RETURN.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 5th June on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 20,000	Rs.	Rs. 25,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	35	142	.....	177
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,51,665	6,13,233	1,414	7,66,312
Total for 23 weeks	1,56,665	6,33,233	1,414	7,91,312
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	9,098	32,520	106	41,734
Per mile of Ry..	64	231	1	296
Total to corresponding date...	1,66,706	5,62,298	5,014	7,34,018

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 16,784
Increase to date .....Rs. 57,294

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of West meath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc, sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly IN ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

FRASER—EVANS—June 19, at St. Andrew's Church, Bethnue Road, Amhurst Park, Donald Fraser, of Evans, Fraser and Co., Bombay, to Alice Marian, elder daughter of the late Samuel Evans, of Canonbury, London. (By cable).

INDIA.

DEATHS.

BAKER.—June 6, at her residence at Monghyr, Mrs. W. J. Baker, widow, aged 73 years.
NICHOLAE.—June 16, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Mr. John Nicholae, late Jute Merchant in Narayanganj, aged 59 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 2-33m., 3-15s.; Low water, 8-8m., 9-42s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona, 5 p.m.
Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. Government Telegraph, Cooperage.

Maxim : "Men if they are worth anything must depend at all times on their own sterling work, their own sterling merits."—SIR A. BINNIE.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First quarter 26th., 0h., 12-8m. a. m.; in Apogee. 25th, 5-2h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, June 24.—Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p. m. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m. Mr. Justice Beamish's lecture on "Moral and Religous Good and Evil," F. C. Institute, 6 p.m. Bombay Natural History Society's meeting at 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, at Prince's Dock, 3-18m., 3-50s.; Low water, 8-49m., 10-33s.

Friday, June 25.—In India : H. M. King-Emperor's Birthday. Bank holiday. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m. Highwater, at Prince's Dock, 4-8m., 4-25s.; Low water, 9-39m., 11-30s.

Saturday, June 26.—Concert at the Cawasjee Hall, Dhobitalao, at 9-30 p. m. by the Bothwicks Society entertainers in aid of a charitabls institution. Phillips and Co., Annual Meeting, Oriental Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "A" XI vs. G. I. P. Railway, Home, "B" XI vs. Municipal Cricket Club, away. Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. The Rovers Cooperage. Sun rises. 6h. 3m., Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 5-7m., 5-4a.; Low water, 10-42m.

Sunday, June 27.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m., Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 6-15m., 5-52a.; Low water, 0-23m., 0-3a.

Monday, June 28.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, 10-30 a. m. Harwood League Football : Bombay Gymkhana vs. The Hornets, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 7-30m., 6 50a. Low water, 1-11m., 1-16a.

THE SEVA SADAN EYE DISPENSARY.—This Dispensary which is usually open from 8 to 9 a.m. (B. T.) on Wednesdays and Saturdays will resume its work from next Saturday, the 26th instant.

BURGLARY IN DE LISLE ROAD.—Ahmed Khan Imam Khan, owner of labour carts, residing in a hut off De Lisle Road reports that between 1 p.m., and 5 p. m. yesterday his hut was broken into during his absence, a box removed from an adjoining stable and gold, silver and pearl ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 2,290 carried away from it.

TELEGRAPHISTS' THANKSGIVING MASS.—The Roman Catholic staff of the Telegraph Department in Bombay are celebrating their Annual Thanksgiving Service, by a solemn High Mass with the exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, on Sunday the 27th at the Cathedral of Our Lady of Hope, Bhuleswar-Kalbadevi. The Service to begin at 8 a. m. (S. T.)

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A special meeting of the Trustees for the improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr. I. C. S. presiding. After transacting business of a formal nature, the Trustees proceeded to consider the question of tenders for the debenture loan of Rs. 85 lakhs in sterling (£ 566,600) and it was resolved to accept tenders of the highest bidder.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Abdul Cadur Sulleman, a medical practitioner of Abdul Rehman Street, reports that he left a gold watch and chain and a purse containing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 227 on a table in his room and went down to the second-floor. On his return to the table again in about fifteen minutes he missed the articles from the table. A servant who had been in complainant's service for five days has also disappeared.

BAND AT COLABA POINT.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, at Colaba Point, at 6-30 p. m. to-day :—

March.....	When there is'nt girl about ..... Bidgood
Overture.....	Rosamunde ..... Schubert
Valse	Avant le Bal ..... Coote
Selection.....	Floradore ..... Stuart
Description.....	On the Road to Moscow ..... Theodore
(a) Intermezzo.	Hiawatha ..... T Moret
(b) Galop	Kasaria..... Godfrey

POSTAL NOTICES.—The birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor will be celebrated in India on Friday the 25th instant. As the day will be observed as a Post Office holiday, the latest day this week for posting foreign parcels at the Town Sub-Offices in Bombay will be to-morrow, Thursday.—Mails for Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, per s.s "Silesia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-morrow, Thursday. Specially superscribed correspondence for Ghina and Japan will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for China and Japan per s.s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. to-morrow Thursday. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 10 a.m. the same day at the new G. P. O.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—Mr. Alibhoy M. Jeewanji, merchant of Apollo Street, Fort, has made a report to the police that on the 15th instant, he left in an unlocked drawer of his desk Rs. 15,900 in currency notes and went into an inner room to take his tiffin. He returned to the desk in about half an hour when he missed from the drawer one currency note for Rs. 1,000. Mr. Alibhoy made private enquiries until Monday, when he reported the matter to the police. The police on enquiries ascertained that an employe in the complainant's office had not been attending his work for the last two days. Further enquiries showed that the missing employe had cashed a currency note for Rs. 1,000 at a grain merchant's shop at Bhuleshwar on the 17th instant, the number of which note tallied with the number of Mr. Alibhoy's missing note. The man has since disappeared from Bombay.

YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The 14th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association was held on Saturday at the Anjuman-i-Islam School, New Nagpada, when Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi presided and Mr. Syed Ebrahim Syed Ahmed delivered his lecture in English on "Associations as Teachers." Associations was due to the union of members to reach a goal with certain objects in view and such objects proved beneficial to the nation of which they formed members. Their object was also to promote education by means of exchanging ideas and expressing them before an audience far more educated than themselves. Such an expression led to educational advancement. Further the lecturer said that associations played an important part in a community, for they do teach their men how to follow certain ideals with regularity and the very meeting of members in a place to discuss literary subjects was in itself a sort of teaching to those who remained aloof from the benefits of a society. He said education did not make a man perfect unless he moved in Society and gave the benefits of his education to others and if he were found defective in it an association was the place for him to resort to mould his character. The lecturer quoted a few instances of associations performing their duties as teachers one of which he said was the recently formed Moot Society by one of the Judges of the High Courts where young barristers were taught the principles of discussing legal points, as these youngsters were found difective in their conception of legal knowledge. Afterwards Messrs Abdul Hamid Muzaffari, Shaik Adam, Hassam Khan and Moulavi Ali Mohammed B.A. spoke on the subject. Mr. Ali Mohammed said that associations were the best channels of effecting education and during the Elizabethan period they found that such associations were the means of promoting literary and educational objects. Then the president said that he thanked the lecturer for his elaborate lecture on the subject and also the members of the association for entering upon a new stage of introducing English Lectures. He said English was necessary in every walk of life. By this he said he did not ignore Urdoo which was in his case much improved owing to his attendance at the meetings of the Association. Referring to the lecture he said they had first to see what functions associations exercised as teachers in serving their purpose, and he further added that mere attendance at a meeting of an association was an addition to one's knowledge ; for then the members might also know how to behave in Society and it was their duty to respect such an association as improved their education.

ECZEMA MADE SKIN PEEL OFF

Baby Covered with Pimply, Inflamed Humour—Very Fretful and Cried Night and Day—Doctor's Ointment Seemed to Make It Worse.

CURED AT SMALL COST BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My baby had something like a rash come out all over him. It made him very fretful and crying night and day. The doctor did not tell what it was but the nurse said it was eczema. It was like small pimples under the skin and all inflamed and the skin came off with the napkins when changing and the doctor's ointment made it peel, then it came out worse than ever. I tried the doctor's ointment for some time but it did not seem to get any better. I used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap and cured him. I have not seen anything on him since. He had the skin trouble ten weeks. I feel sure that Cuticura Soap and Ointment cured him and I am still using Cuticura Soap. I was very pleased to have found out that Cuticura was a great skin healer. Mrs. Stone, Fonthill Bishop, near Salisbury, Wilts, Eng., Oct. 13 and 18, '08."

In the thirty-two page pamphlet wrapped about Cuticura Ointment are to be found most valuable suggestions for women, especially mothers, for the preservation and purification of the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for removing torturing, disfiguring humours, rashes and inflammations; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing of ulcerated, inflamed mucous surfaces and destruction of microscopic life, and for bringing about, by suggestion and medication, a normal condition of health, strength and beauty.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post Free from London Depot, sample of Cuticura and the Cuticura Book mentioned above.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 23rd June.

123. A meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held at Headquarters to-day Wednesday, the 23rd instant at 6-30 p.m.
All Officers are requested to attend and two representatives from each Company.
124. Detail for the week ending 26th instant :—
To-day Wednesday, 23rd instant.—"M" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p. m.
II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5 p.m.
Thursday, 24th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 7-45 a.m.
II "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.
125. The Adjutant's Office will be closed on Friday, the 25th instant on account of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birth Day.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd June 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Teheran ...	22	2	15 p.m.	0	34
Suez	22	2	5 p.m.	0	29

NOTICE.
Time taken from 1 a. m. to 12 p. m. beyond Bombay (82-6-09).

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

DAMODAR SHALIGRAM MARWADI VS. KANAYLAL MURLIDHAR.

For the Applicant :—Mr. Patkar.
For the Opponent :—Mr. R. R. Desai.

This was an application presented to the High Court under its extraordinary jurisdiction. The applicant stated among other things that he had sued the opponent in the Small Cause Court at Nasik for recovery of a certain sum of money. But the Sub-Judge of Nasik dismissed the suit under section 99 A of the Civil Procedure Code on the ground that more than a year had elasped since the institution of the suit. The Judge observed that the first summons was returned unserved on the 15th February 1907. Since then summonses were ordered to be issued on plaintiff's application nine times and yet the defendant had not been served, although more than a year had elapsed since the institution of the suit. Merely making application for summonses, he said, would not absolve plaintiff from the responsibility of ascertaining the whereabouts of the defendant. It appeared to him that section 99 A of the Civil Procedure Code was intended to be applied to such cases. The ruling in Byahanimal versus Satwa (Bombay Law Reporter, Vol. III, page 404), showed that both the conditions in section 99 A must be satisfied. It was not enough if plaintiff only applied for a fresh summons each time the summons was returned unserved, but he must also satisfy the Court that he had used his best endeavours to discover the residence of the defendant or that such defendant was avoiding service of process. He, therefore, held that the Court was not bound to wait for one year, and dismissed the suit. Against this decision an appeal application was made to the High Court and their Lordships held that the Small Cause Court Judge had no jurisdiction to dismiss the suit under Section 99 A of the Code of Civil Procedure. The first summons was returned unserved on the 15th February 1907, so that one year had not elasped on the date when the suit was dismissed. Their Lordships, therefore, held that the suit must be restored to the file of the Small Cause Court and disposed of according to law.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

A DEBT ADMITTED.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

AGA GOOLAM HOOSEIN LARI VS. VUSSONJI JAIRAM.

For the plaintiff : Mr. D. M. Colah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co.

The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 3,000 due on defendant's promissory note, dated 28th January 1907, with interest and costs. On the date abovementioned, the defendant received from the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 3,000, which he promised to repay on demand with interest at 12 annas per cent. per month. He had signed an acknowledgment in the plaintiff's book in the form of a promissory note. On the 4th February 1909, plaintiff's solicitors addressed a letter of demand. Defendant had not paid the amount or any part thereof.

The case was called on the 15th inst., and was adjourned till yesterday, when the defendant appeared and admitted the debt, saying he had entered it in his schedule and mentioned the amount. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, with interest at 9 per cent. per month from 28th January 1907 up-to-date, with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S CHAUFFEUR FINED.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Coxen charged one Manga Kara, a motor-car driver in the employ of Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice with driving negligently or in a manner dangerous to the public. Mr. Craigie, solicitor, defended the accused.

His Worship in delivering judgment said that the evidence showed that the accused was driving his master's car along Queen's Road about 4-30 p.m. on April 5th on his way to the Yacht Club, where he had been ordered to take some flowers. When opposite the Hindu burning ground the car which he was driving collided with and knocked down a pedestrian who was walking in the same direction. The pedestrian Gangaram Ratnoo was proceeding straight along the road a little to the left of the centre. There was room in front of Gangaram but according to the police sepoy, a few persons were passing along the road at the time. The accused drove at a moderate pace on his proper side of the road and used his horn, but the sound was inaudible to the sepoy owing to a passing train. It was also inaudible to Gangaram who was a boiler maker and according to his own showing exceedingly deaf. Gangaram was seriously injured and taken to the G. T. Hospital. At the Hospital a 2nd grade Assistant Surgeon and a Hospital Assistant both noticed that the accused's breath smelt of country liquor. The former commented on the fact and the latter thereupon examined the accused going to the length of lifting his eyelids to examine the pupils of his eyes. The pupils of the accused's eyes were dilated, his face was flushed and he was talking somewhat at random. According to both these witnesses, the accused did not walk unsteadily upstairs and the Assistant Surgeon said there was nothing in the way he walked which would indicate intoxication. He alleged however that nervousness caused by an accident would not produce a flushed face. The Hospital Assistant's evidence on the question whether excitement would have the effect of dilating the pupils of the eye was contradictory. He first said that alcohol alone could produce that effect but subsequently admitted that other causes including excitement could do so also. The accused was seen by these witnesses at about ten minutes to five. At about 5-30 he went to the High Court to fetch his master Sir Basil Scott whom he drove to the Yacht Club. On arriving at the Yacht Club Sir Basil found that his flowers had not been arranged and questioned the accused who informed him of the accident. Sir Basil on hearing what had occurred carefully observed the accused and said that both at the High Court and at the Yacht Club the accused was perfectly sober. With reference to the accused's past history, Sir Basil deposed to the fact that the accused had been driving him continually since March 1908 and that he had never had the semblance of an accident except once when he was run into, and that he had never seen him driving at an excessive speed. He had seen the accused driving when he himself was not in the car and the accused appeared to him to be a careful and considerate driver. With reference to the accused's habits, Sir Basil said that he had seen the accused drunk five times in twenty-two years, all on particular occasions, the cause of which he could specify. The Public Prosecutor who appeared for the Crown did not contend that the accused was unable to drive owing to intoxication. The case for the Prosecution was that the accused had had some liquor which probably rendered him careless. His Worship thought there could be no doubt that the accused had had some country liquor on April 5th. It was in consequence of the remark made by Gajanand Chintaman on smelling the accused's breath that Sitaram Gopal lifted his eyelids and made his examination. Mr. Craigie however contended on behalf of the accused that even assuming the accused had had liquor it did not necessarily follow that he drove rashly or that the collision was not the result of a pure accident. In examining the evidence on this point it was apparent that Gangaram committed an act of gross negligence in walking along the centre of the road. It was unfortunately an act which was very common in Bombay. In Gangaram's case the negligence was the greater from the fact that the man was deaf. Mr. Nicholson contended that the accused was careless and negligent on two grounds. In the first place as the road was comparatively free from traffic the accused instead of relying on his horn and on shouting only should have steered his car so as to avoid Gangaram. In the second place the accused should have applied the brake before the collision took place. With reference to these points the accused admitted that there was no person and no vehicle in front of him at the time besides Gangaram and it would appear that he was in a position to have steered a safe course had he chosen to do so. With reference to the omission to slow down and apply the brake, it was true that the accused could not be aware that Gangaram was deaf but had he been driving with care he would. His Worship thought, have noticed and allowed for the rattle and noise made by the train which passed on the other side of the road. The sepoy who was only a few yards, away saw him blowing his horn but could not hear its sound owing to the train. The defence witnesses Shivram corroborated Gopal Yessoo's allegation that the accused relied on his horn and that he applied the brake at the moment the man was knocked down. His Worship was of opinion that the accused should either have steered his car so as to pass Gangaram at a safe distance or else have slowed down so as to avoid an accident in case Gangaram did not hear the horn, and that his omission to do so amounted to negligence and caused danger to the public. Taking into consideration the rash conduct of Gangaram and the excellent character for careful driving given to the accused by his master, his Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs (Chairman), Dr. C. Fernandes and Mr. F. R. Joshi.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION IN HORNBY ROAD.

Their Worships disposed of 26 cases, including some against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in Hornby Road.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. A. D. Mody (Chairman), and Mr. V. S. Joshi.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 45 cases, including some against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

DADAR.

Before Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey (Chairman), and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, many of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

NURSING ARRANGEMENTS AT SURAT.

The following Government Resolution in the General Department, dealing with the above subject has been issued :—

In 1907 Sheth Hirachand N

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Morwen, 2,272 tons, Captain R. M. Saunders, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Steamer Strathgarry, 2,840 tons, Captain D. Stanhope, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Warooaga, 1,609 tons, Captain F. W. Johnson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Bushire via Karachi and Coast ports, with a general cargo and Lieut. Fuller Mr. O'Connor and 10 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Umta, 3,491 tons, Captain R. Phillips, will sail to-day for Rangoon &c., in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Itaura, 3,368 tons, Captain H. McClelland, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal and general and 14 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 22.

Barbara.....2444...Vass ....T Morrison & Co
Barotse.....2619.....Smith.....W & A Graham & Co
Ballochmyle.....2105 Williamson.....K Nixon & Co
Ben Vrackie.....2535 Hunter.....T Morrison & Co
Cuyahoga.....2929 James.....Standard Oil Co
Danster.....3016 Rutter .....The Captain
Ipswich .....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Moshtari .....1110 Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Nawab.....2041 Park .....F Muir & Co
Petronia...3154 Bowman.....Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Said.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Siberian.....3023 Rambush .....Volkart Bros
Swringburn...3173 Crosthwaite...W & A Graham & Co
Strathgarry...2840...Stankope...W & A Graham & Co
Terrier.....1098 Berg.....F F Campbell & Co
Warooaga.....1609.....Johnson.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 22.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tns.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Caboto	2845	Schioffino	Colombo	...23-6	Florio & R S N Co
B Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell	Antwerp	10-7	F Muir & Co
D&E Diego Suarez	2498	Duron	Genoa	1-7	L... Mackintosh & Co
G Hoseinee	994	Jourdan	P Gulf	28-6	B & P S N Co
H Elba		Capt Cacace	..Italian Man-of-War		Repairing
K Badrie	1613	Collinson	..... Karachi	23-6	G Jeewajee
L Kasara	505	Elton	Busreh	1-7	M M & Co
M Persia	4198	Houghton	London	3-7	P & O Co
N Nerbudda	1961	Gross	Stream	23-6	M M & Co
O Rahmani	1873	Geddie	Jeddah	30-6	B & P S N Co
P Mohammadi	1251	Gore	Zanzibar	28-6	B & P S N Co
Q Morven	2372	Saunders	Calcutta	25-6	K Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Bombay Maru...3303 Evans...Kobe...24 6...N Y Kaisha
3 Gowanbarn.....2723 Forbes...Hull...30-6...K Nixon & Co
4 Selsdon.....2451 Bazil...Aberdeen & Hall &c...29-6 W & A Graham & Co
7 Trieste...3208.....Cilanak.....Trieste... 1-7 A L S N Co
8 Siles'a...3349 Radonisich...Kobe 24-6 A L S N Co
9 Werdenfels...2811 Schmidt.....Karachi .....1-7 W & A Graham & Co
10&11 Himalaya...3700 Spicer...Aden 26 6 P & O Co
12 & 13 Delta ..4780 .....Snow.....Shanghai.....28-6 P & O Co
14 Lhasa...941 McDiarmid...Karachi...25-6 M M & Co
15 Kola.....510 Cole.....Busbreh 24-6...M M & Co

H W P D

Mahamadi....547 ..... Ahmed.....Marmagoa...23-6 Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati....443..Ahmed...Marmagoa...26-6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
21	Morwen s	Saunders ...	Liverpool, &c
	Strathgarry s	Stanhope.....	Calcutta, June 10
22	Waroonga s.....	Johnson	Bushire, June 10
	Itaura s	McClelland...	Calcutta, June 5

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Imani s	Penberthy ...	Karachi
	Olympia s	Tait	Liverpool, &c

The Steamer Umta, Phillips, for Rangoon &c, obtained her portclearance on Tuesday.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—
Steamer Clan Urquhart, for Liverpool &c.
" Dunster, for Antwerp &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer R. Rubattino from Bombay left Aden on the 22nd instant for Suez and Genoa.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co's. Steamer Capri, from Bombay left Colombo, on the 21st instant for Singapore and Hongkong.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
1	Brazilian s	Calcutta
9	Blake s	Calcutta
13	Umfuli	Natal
12	Belle of France	Calcutta
15	Clan Sutherland	Galle
15	Neidenfels	Bremen
17	Umzinto	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 23.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—25 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 3,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co; 520 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 300 cwts crushed myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR HULL.

Gowanburn s—48,998 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Selsdon s—3,024 cwts myrabollams and 1,000 cwts cottonseed, E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Werdenfels s—440 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 105 cwts olibanum and 198 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Anandrao and Co; 75 bales hemp, B Reeve and Co; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 50 bales sawri cotton, N Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Trieste s—55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 32,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 100 cwts olibanum, and 105 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 62 cwts olibanum, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Trieste s—130 cwts olibanum, and 210 cwts turmeric, J Nurbheram and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Trieste s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VARNA.

Trieste s—23 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 740 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 20,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru s—650 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—7 bales cotton, Framji Sons and Co.

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Cool and Comfort
use only
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FANS.

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SPLENDID STOCK.

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ELECTRIC CO.
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TO MEET ALL CLASSES OF RISK.

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DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
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QUALITY, TONE, TOUGH,
GUARANTEED.
BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, STEINWEG-NACHF, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 8,000
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Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
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King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
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Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1909.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CONSIDERING that non-official members of the Legislative Council had opportunities for assisting in the preparation of the Budget and of discussing its provisions at will, it might reasonably have been expected they would have curtailed their remarks on its public discussion at the Council meeting. The experiment, tried by Sir George Clarke, of inviting their assistance at its preliminary consideration proved successful and we have the testimony of Sir John Muir Mackenzie that their presence was helpful. It is remarkable, therefore, that hon. members should have deemed it necessary to deliver as long speeches as ever and to touch upon subjects which scarcely came within the subject of debate. When the enlarged Councils come into being, more members will mean very much more oratory and it is conceivable that less latitude will be permitted to speakers. More rigorous rules of debate will become necessary and it will be the duty of the President to apply them. Otherwise Council meetings will be of much more than two days' duration. Five days has been suggested as the probable time, but with the Budget previously considered in Committee, there will be no need for full-dress debates to occupy more time than at present, if hon. members will but remember that they attend Council meetings to assist in the deliberations as legislators and not, through the Council and a too generous Press, to parade their knowledge and their fluency of speech before their constituents. Taken as the whole the deliberations of this week's Council meeting were perhaps more than usually business-like, though all that was said might have been expressed with equal force in a quarter the number of words. In the new Councils the tendency to verbiage will perforce have to be checked and the sooner hon. members recognise this fact the more harmonious will meetings become, while the value of their utterances will increase a hundred-fold. To separate the few grains of wheat from the immeasurable deal of chaff is a tedious process—so tedious indeed that the few grains are sometimes never discovered. The midnight oil is burnt in vain and the orators' most polished periods and rounded sentences fall upon heedless, if not impatient ears.

No very serious differences of opinion could arise on a Financial Statement, so satisfactory as that which was presented on Saturday, and though various members might have preferred their own favourite schemes to receive a greater measure of support, the fact remains that Government has appropriated its revenue to the best possible purposes. It is a large presidency and the interests of one division or of one city may appear to make longer demands than the representatives of another may be disposed to concede. No duty of Government, as His Excellency remarked, is more important than that of determining the relative order of precedence of many public objects which they have at heart. "If it is a question whether expenditure on a hospital in one district is more urgent than in another, there are generally some definite data on which to base the decision. If, on the other hand, the question is as to whether the expenditure should first be allotted to a hospital or to a bridge much needed by a large number of people, we have to compare conditions which have no common denominator and the difficulty is apparent. Similarly the question whether a large number of additional Sub-Judgeships should be created or whether an equivalent sum should be devoted to the extensions of primary education might be argued at any length without arriving at any reasoned conclusion. Such are the questions which constantly present themselves and the Government can only decide them in accordance with its lights and with a single eye to the best interests of the people." Due provision has been made for the possibility of famine and we are glad to have His Excellency's assurance that Government is better prepared to deal with a calamity of the kind than ever it was before, and is pressing forward the great protective works already in course of construction or under consideration. Sir George Clarke repudiated the charge that Government pays insufficient attention to works of sanitation and offered some observations on the subject which merit most careful consideration. In Europe, said His Excellency, the great improvements in sanitation are due, not to the army of inspectors, but to the general acquiescence of the people in the necessity in the stringent regulations enforced. To proceed on European lines in India would result in harassing the people without securing an adequate compensating advantage. Meanwhile Government considers that the greatest boon which can be conferred and one which the people most warmly appreciate is the provision of good water. The Budget shows what is being done in this direction, and much more will follow as means permit. It is certain that we cannot in this way combat plague; but cholera and malaria can thus be effectively checked. And on these lines Government means to proceed.

The remarks, with which the Governor closed the sitting of the Council, had, it seems, been eagerly anticipated by a considerable section of the community and upon their purport depended the action of the Mahomedan leaders in the framing of a farther communication on the subject of the representation of their class on the enlarged Councils. In a work, just issued dealing with Indian problems, it is gravely asserted that "the policy now being pursued by the Government is to show special favour to the Mahomedans and it looks with a complacent eye upon, even if it does nothing to foster, outbursts of fanatical strife between two sections of religious belief." Nothing could be more mischievous or more inaccurate, but it serves to show how the magnanimity of Government and the desire to give the Mahomedan community the full measure of representation their interests demand is misrepresented and misunderstood in England as well as here, and how the community will injure its own case if its leaders demand more than is reasonable and just. In reply to deputations Lord Morley distinctly said: You claim "that in any system of representation, whether it affects a municipality, a district board or a Legislative Council, the Mahomedan community should be represented as a community. I am entirely in accord with you." Again the Secretary of State, in reply to a deputation, said: "The Mahomedans demand the election of their own representatives to these Councils in all the stages. Secondly, they want a number of seats in excess of their numerical strength. These two demands we are quite ready and intend to meet in full." We may take it that those definite promises will not be broken. Sir George Clarke's observations should tend to reassure them. His Excellency of himself can give no undertaking, but he said unequivocally that Government were and are solely anxious to do what is best for them, having regard to the claims of other bodies. "The great object is to secure that the few Mahomedan seats allotted to the Province proper shall be filled by the most capable and most fully representative men available." Bombay's proposal for a minimum of six seats reserved for Mahomedans in the Presidency, giving them a representation of at least 28 per cent. on a population of 20 per cent., has been accepted. "Mahomedans," His Excellency reiterated, "need not fear that the definite pledges made to them will not be redeemed." A far more important question to his mind is whether they themselves are aware of what is implied in the demand for a communal electorate. "The channels involved are so great and their effect on the whole political structure of India would be so far-reaching that they should not be pressed without the fullest consideration." In dealing with Government it is unnecessary and undesirable to proceed on the principle of asking double that which is expected to be received and we believe the community will do well to accept the assurances of Government and agitate no further until they realise the the extent to which promises are fulfilled.

FRAUDS AND FINES. FROM time to time persons with disturbed consciences send to the Chancellor of the Exchequer sums of money representing the amount of income tax they kept back from the State in unregenerate moments, and thereafter appear short paragraphs in the daily press tersely acknowledging these reimbursements. They total up to a mere trifle in the year, and if no more is withheld from the national exchequer, the people liable to the incidence of the income tax are remarkably honest. The results of some recent American Trust Prosecutions reveal a very different State of affairs About a million sterling has been paid into the courts already in refund duties and fines, as the proceeds of several State prosecutions The Companies concerned dealt in various commodities. One, the American Sugar Refining Company of New York, was convicted of having fraudulently withheld duties and had to refund £400,000 in lieu of these and pay a fine of £27,000 besides. The Waters-Pierce Oil Company, of Texas, was mulcted in £360,000 for having violated the anti-Trust laws of the State, and had to hand over that sum in gold and currency. Five Transport Companies were convicted of giving rebates and paid nearly £40,000 in fines. Other Corporations, found guilty of minor offences, such as timber-stealing, giving and accepting rebates, were fined smaller amounts. For obtaining coal-land by means of fraudulent entries, a Colorado Company was deprived of the land and obliged to pay for the coal unlawfully raised to the tune of £50,000. All these proceedings, stern as they are, do not save the Companies from future criminal prosecutions where such are possible. In the course of these curious cases, it transpired that the system by which the Customs was defrauded had flourished for years. The Sugar Refining Company, the most enterprising of all, had been fraudulently weighing its sugar on the docks of its refineries at Brooklyn and Jersey City for a very long period. The managers and directors declare they knew nothing of these continued frauds, and seem even to believe that "over zealous employes" committed them for the benefit of the stock-holders. But the management paid the fines for this persistent wrong doing all the same. The Government does not appear to have allowed its suspicions to be allayed by these explanations, for it has arrested five of these "over-zealous" manipulators of the scales, and it is hoped that their prosecution will have the effect of discovering the real sinners. One thing is certain that the complacent weighers received regularly in their weekly pay-envelopes, extra sums of two or three pounds each. Some one must have put this money into the envelopes. The profits made for the Company by these weighing frauds ran into thousands. It is only reasonable to suppose that such frauds could not have remained unknown to some at least of the Customs employes, and it is more than probable that Government officials were cognisant of them as well. It is a singular fact that so far no responsible officer of the American Sugar Refining Company has been convicted of dishonesty and it indicates a high measure of fidelity in its "over-zealous" employes. The Government has swept in a million of money in fines and recovered duties, but this is a mere trifle compared to the fine of six millions, which the Standard Oil Trust, but for its successful appeal, would have been obliged to pay into the United States Exchequer.

LEGAL UMPIRES. THEIR Lordships the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton yesterday passed orders on the applications of certain accused persons to be committed for trial to the High Court. Their Lordships refused these applications for certain reasons to which it is not now possible to refer as the applicants are still under trial. But in the course of the arguments the Acting Chief Justice mentioned a case in which he had appeared as pleader for one of the parties. The presiding Judge was the then Chief Justice and it appeared that when the arguments were concluded, the learned Chief Justice intimated that his judgment would be for one of the parties and that he would write his reasons. In the course of writing his reasons the learned Judge arrived at a different opinion and finally, some three days later, delivered judgment for the other party. The pleader who appeared for the disappointed party pointed out that he was placed in a very difficult position, as he had advised his client that he had succeeded and his client had even received the inam which was in dispute. These facts were mentioned by the learned Acting Chief Justice in the course of the arguments referred to. We do not know whether his Lordship cited them with approval, but if he did, we must express our disagreement with such a view. Nothing perhaps could be more subversive of the public confidence in his Majesty's Courts of Justice, than that Judges should state one day that their decision will be to such and such an effect, and two or three days after decide in a precisely opposite manner. Still it is done.

A EUROPEAN firm has proposed to the Calcutta Corporation to introduce taxicabs in Calcutta. The proposal is under consideration.

OFFICIAL investigation at Dacca by Mr. Le Mesurier and Mr. Bonham Carter in the Barrah dacoity is over. The proceedings will be forwarded to the Government of India.

AMONG the resolutions passed at the Barisal Conference on Sunday was one on Colonial Self-Government or Swaraj as adopted by the Calcutta Congress of 1906.

THE Government Railway Police of Howrah found a Wedley automatic magazine pistel yesterday under the bunk cashion of a first class carriage, bearing the name, Rodda and Co., Calcutta, who say they sold it to D. Bernard of Kalapaan, Burdwan district.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, an application was made to Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, acting Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Heaton that the trial of the accused in the Dockyard Thefts case be transferred from the Court of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to the High Court. Their Lordships, after hearing Mr. Branson and Mr. Binning, on behalf of the three accused, rejected the application.

THE ancient Rogation ceremony of "beating the bounds" has been revived at Woodbridge (Suffolk). After a short Litany service at St. Mary's Church, the congregation assembled on Market Hill and sang the National Anthem, and then proceeded to the rivereide, were collects were said, and the peregrination of the boundaries commenced. Lofty walls had to be scaled, and a large malting passed through. Houses and grounds were traversed by the party, following strictly the line by means of old maps, until they came to fields, where they had to get through hedges and cross the railway. Prayers were said at each corner of the parish, and eighteen persons finished the seven miles course, having been led throughout by the rector.

IN a handy little shilling volume, with the general title of "A New Way of Life." Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey has republished, through Messrs. Macmillan, the articles on the necessity for a more serious national outlook which he recently contributed to the "Spectator." Mr. Strachey's point put briefly, is that it is time we ceased expecting people to admire "our good intentions and our noble and humanitarian point of view." We have to recognise that the world is controlled by men who believe—and practise the belief—"that victory belongs to the big battalions, not to those who say that they envy no man anything and who cannot understand why nations should hate or be jealous of each other." This is not meant as a merely material Gospel, for a high degree of moral courage is sometimes required to look facts in the face. Mr. Strachey's moral is that we shall best harden the national character, best fit it for the realities of the future, by establishing universal service. The "potbellied equanimity" of the Englishman has lasted long enough and done mischief enough, and it is time that we took a saner and less complacent view of life.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ATHLETICS.

Some Wonderful Shooting.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 4.

THE progress made by French athletes during recent years has been rapid, and a sign of the times is the result of the Inter-Club meeting between the Racing Club de Paris and the South London Harriers at Paris early in the week. The London team was not at full strength yet even so, the success of the Frenchmen, in every event was noteworthy. The Polytechnic Harriers' team proved more successful in the International meeting at St. Claud, and beat the Stade Francais athletes by 5 events to 2. A noteworthy matter in connection with these matches is the ability of the Frenchmen in the field events and the English athletic authorities ought certainly to do something to foster those branches of sport at which we are weak, otherwise our showing at the next Olympiad will not be very creditable.

VISITING ATHLETES.

R. E. Walker showed fair form in his opening race on Tuesday at Abergavenny. The little Natal man had only landed ten days previously, consequently his 12 1/5 secs. in his heat and a foot behind 12 secs. in the final was good running for 120 yards. He was set an impossible task in the furlong, the winner doing 20 1/5 secs., around a turn, so that even a Wefers could not have won. Walker has a month in which to get "ripe," so he may be expected to do big things by the championships. N. J. Cartmell of Pennsylvania University was more successful in his opening race. This fine striding American is no stranger to England, and his appearance at the Championship meeting will add to the interest. He was given 1 yard start in the 120 yards handicap at New Brighton, and got home first in 12 1/5 secs. We only require Bobbie Kerr of Canada to put in an appearance to ensure the sprint championships being exceptional, and the only pity of it is that we have not got a Downer, Bradley, Wadsley or Morton to make things interesting for the over-seas' athletes. Our sprinters are not brilliant just now, but they ought to benefit from the visit of Walker, Kerr and Cartmell. Kerr in particular is a beautiful mover, and it is a treat to watch him run. The poise of the body and the arm action show natural ability and knowledge, which English sprinters ought to study carefully. Our runners have the ability, but sadly lack method and attention to detail, as is so ably illustrated by the crude methods of our hurdlers, for instance, when compared to Americans.

HOME ATHLETES.

A word or two must be said regarding the performances of home athletes during the holidays. E. Voigt ran fairly well in a mile handicap at Whitworth, and A. J. Robertson won a two miles level race at Bishop's Stortford in 9 mins. 42 3/5 secs., and followed this up by securing the Midland Counties' ten miles championship. Another crack in A. E. Wood ran three miles in 14 mins. 47 secs., at Shepherd's Bush, so that the athletes named ought to make the four miles championship very interesting.

ABOUT MARATHON RACES.

There is a growing opinion that the Marathon business is being overdone, and sooner or later the police will probably stop it, when perhaps sports promoters will remember that there are plenty of tracks on which a race of 25 miles might be run. The Sefton Harriers have set a good example by promoting a 25 miles track race, in which J. Roberts won in 2 hours 41 mins. 47 2/5 secs., J. T. Rimmen half-a-mile behind, while W. T. Clark gave up early. Roberts competed in the Pontypridd Road Race of 24 miles two days later, in which the placings were :—J. Price, 2 hours 22mins. 40secs.; F. Lord, 2 hours 24mins. 54secs; and J. Roberts, 2 hours 25mins. 42secs. The winner and Roberts showed judgment and came up during the last few miles, and it was a good performance on the part of Roberts to gain a place so soon after his efforts in the Sefton race. The difference in the times of the track event and those accomplished in various road races lately make one think. Probably most men would run 25 miles over good roads (level) in faster time than on a track. It is less tedious for one thing, while, so far as England is concerned, there is generally considerable shade from the sun. Further example is the time of recent races at 26 miles 385 yards on American tracks, Svanberg of Sweden, for instance, taking 2 hours 48mins. 11secs. to win the Chicago Fr. 2,000 race on Saturday. That he had no "walk-over" was ensured by the joining in of Hayes, Appleby (second and third), St. Yves and Longboat. It will be recalled that all save St. Yves of the athletes named competed in the Olympic Marathon, and as several Canadian cracks and Dorando Pietri have also joined the professional ranks. We shall have quite a different lot of runners for the 1912 Olympiad at Stockholm. Much may happen before then, but if asked to pick the likely winner new, the writer would name two Englishmen, viz., Charlie Hefferon (Bloemfontein) or H. Green (Epsom.)

CYCLING.

Professional cyclists have a hard road to travel in England, the powers that be offering them few inducements. It is because of this that, as in the athletic world, so many men are forced to compete as amateurs when they would much rather run or cycle for cash. Riders like A.E. Walters, the brothers Lynton, A. A. Chase, J. Michael, C. F. Barden, A. G. Armstrong, J. W. Stocks, E. E. Parlby, T. Hall and A. E. Wills were all forced to visit the Continent for the purpose of getting a chance to race. Matters are even worse now than a few years back, and good men like R. Shirley and H. Green, to say nothing of lesser lights, have no chance in England. Shirley is a rider who would probably beat any of the long distance cracks, if given a proper chance, and the news that he contemplates going to France is good to hear. If he is fortunate enough to get into the proper hands, he is quite likely to emulate the doings of some of the English cracks of the past.

England is certainly well off for amateur riders at present, and the Championships are being looked forward to with interest. Bailey, Johnson and Kingsbury are the most probable winners, but there are several others of note. Payne of Worcester, for instance, is now riding splendidly, though he shows up best on grass tracks. He enjoyed one of his usual picnics at Bath the other day, and won a half-mile level race and the five miles race for the 100 guineas Bath Gold Cup.

WONDERFUL SHOOTING.

Most lads of ten or twelve know the names of the prominent boxers, footballers and cricketers, but few could name the best rifle shot or the best gunner. The fault rests with the Press and certain people who could make more of our defenders. The notice of a new gunnery record is dismissed with a 6½ lines par. In a London sporting paper, while columns are devoted to cricket, which, somehow, seems all wrong. The record referred to was accomplished by Petty-Officer Oven of the "Avon," who made 12 consecutive hits with a twelve pounder gun, while the ship was steaming at top speed. The range was 1,000 yards and the target 16 by 8 feet, while the performance occupied only 45secs. This is good business, and we shall be able to do with a few owens when the Germans consider they have a chance of beating us.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The proud position of being the best man-at-arms (mounted) at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament was won by Lieut. Boyd Rochfort, 21st Lancers, which is his second success. The record of Lieut. J. Betts, Army Gymnastic Staff, in the unmounted competitions, is even more remarkable, for he again qualified as best man-at-arms for the fourth successive year. A decided acquisition to the Tournament was the jumping, which, in view of the International Horse Show, was decided under the rules of that body. Lieutenant G. F. Brooke, 16th Lancers, came out on top, and he only made 7 1/2 bad marks in the final. He will represent England in the forthcoming show, and for which horses from all parts of the world are arriving. The Argentine entrants were closely scanned when they got here, as also was the young officer and his horse who will represent Canada in the jumping. This is certainly one of the most interesting features at the International Horse Show, and the horsemanship of some of the Continental officers who compete is really splendid. The promoters of English Horse Shows are now alive to the matter, and the Richmond Horse Show on the 18th and 19th of June is an example of how jumping has come to the force. A novelty at the eighteenth Show will be jumping in pairs, the winners being paired again with other winners, or in other words, the competition will be on the knock-out principle. The interest of the Military element in jumping is considerable, and to meet this the Duke of Teck has put up a valuable cup (to be won outright) for Military entrants. This will be a new venture at Richmond, and ought to prove a feature of the famous Show. Considering how Englishmen pride themselves on their horsemanship and hunters, it is passing strange that we "cut no figure" when it comes to the jumping records for height, and have no animal capable of getting near the 7 ft. 3 1/2 inches by Filemaker at Chicago and Rosebery at Elmira (U. S. A.).

THE TURF.

Two candidates for Derby honours won during the Whitsuntide Holiday meetings. Valens had an easy task in the Whitsuntide Plate of 1000 sovs. at Hurst Park, and as he carried 126 lbs. and ran the mile in 1 min. 40 2/5 secs. after a slowly run first half, Lord Carnarvon's colt is certainly smart. Prester's Jack was the other colt to distinguish himself, and the manner in which he beat Glasgerion, Fidelio and six others in the Hurst Park Yearling Plate of 1000 sovs. for three year old indicates that sprinting is his game. The course was heavy, and yet Maher's mount carried 136 lbs. and ran the 6 furlongs in 1 min. 14 1/5 secs. A feature of racing has been the great success of F. Wootton in the saddle and the little Australian has already ridden over fifty winners since the season opened.

AMERICAN VICTORIES.

The opening day of the Manchester fixture was noteworthy for the success of American horses, two of Mr. H. P. Whitney's scoring, while Mr. J. R. Keene's colours were also seen in the van. Sixty II. was set too hard a task in the Stamford Three Year Old Handicap, but the Whitney stable made up for it in the next event, the filly by Broomstick-Belle of Troy easily winning the Two Year Old Selling Plate, with J. H. Martin in the saddle. Many nice things are being said about Persets III., by Persimmon-Urania, and he appears to be one of the best in the Whitney string. The colt started at 6 to 1 for the Castle Irwell Handicap, and scored nicely, which was another feather in the cap Joyner, whose training methods are now claiming considerable attention from English turfites. The third American success was gained by J. R. Keene's Wamba II. (by Ben Brush—Cap and Bells) which easily secured the Wednesday Selling Plate. How much the connection think of the well bred colt.

A wild bracket animal in Lord Howard de Waldens Cargill carried off the Manchester Cup of 3000 sovs. (one mile and a half) this afternoon, while another popular fancy in Rushcutter filled second place a further example that the general public are good judges.

CRICKET.

Home sportmen are still talking about the chief features of the first Test match between England and Australia. It is certainly remarkable that two English bowlers should claim all the wickets. Hirst taking 9 for 86 and Blythe 11 for 102, each having identical figures in the second innings (5 for 58). Rain caused the pitch to play some pranks, but both sides had to put up with much the same conditions. It was not a great batting exhibition on the part of the Australians during the last day of the match. Gregory and Rausford shaped confidently, and when the third wicket fell the total was 93, or 46 runs on, which made it look as though England would have a severe task. Then followed a collapse, and the next 6 wickets only increased the score by 23 runs. Whitty and O'Connor added 26 for the last wicket, and the total amounted to 151, England thus being at the task of getting 105 runs. Although C. B. Fry and Hobbs were out first ball in the first innings, A. C. MacLaren gave them the honour of opening the second venture of England. How they knocked off the runs without being defeated will long be remembered, and the performance must be voted very high, seeing how the Australians failed on the pitch. Fry shaped badly at first and only made 5 runs, while Hobbs scored 33, though at the end his contribution was 35 as against 62 by Hobbs. The latter's display was a splendid one, and his batting was full of life, and made the bowling look very simple, though it was nothing of the sort. Fry gained in confidence as the game progressed, and after Hobbs had hit three 4s off Macartney in one over, it was left for Fry to make the winning stroke, a square leg hit for 4. There was a great scene at the finish, the crowd enthusiastically cheering for Hobbs, Blythe and Hirst. It may be added that £1,429 represented the gate money, and that the success of the home side was particularly pleasing to MacLaren, who has now captained ten Test teams in England, though only once successful prior to the match under notice.

MISS HALDANE (sister of the Secretary for War) mentioned at the meeting of the Liberal Social Council that she had been doing her best of late to entertain some German visitors. In the case of one gentleman whom she addressed "is her best German," she was rather surprised to find he was not of the nationality she had imagined, for turning to her, he said, "I am a Scotchman, and my name's Thompson."

THE FIGHT FOR THE BUDGET.

COMMITTEE STAGE ENTERED.

Remarkable Letter from Lord Rosebery.

"A REVOLUTION OF THE FIRST CLASS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The House of Commons, this afternoon, went into Committee on the Finance Bill, which consists of seventy-four clauses, while the amendments cover 138 pages. As no guillotine resolution has been passed, no limit can be set to the duration of the Committee Stage. The first six clauses deal with land taxes on which the struggle will be fiercest.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Lord Rosebery, in a letter to the Press, says the Budget is not a Budget but a social and political revolution of the first magnitude. If carried into effect it will be without the participation of the country. A sinister apathy, his Lordship says, must have replaced the former jealous vigilance of the nation if it does not see that there are vast flaws in a Constitution permitting this.

LATER.

The "Daily News" construes certain remarks made by Mr. Balfour yesterday on the Finance Bill, as a hint that the Lords will reject Land tax clauses.

ENGLAND AND AERONAUTICS.

"Morning Post's" Offer Accepted,

FLIGHT TO PARIS TO BE UNDERTAKEN.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Mr. Haldane has informed the "Morning Post" that the gift of an airship will be most acceptable to the War Office.

Mr. Du Cros, M. P., writes to the "Daily Mail" that the Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee has already arranged to sail an airship, the largest and most powerful yet constructed, from Paris to London before the close of the Parliamentary session. The option of purchase of the vessel for the nation has been secured.

THE SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

India and the Coal Trade.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Mr. Churchill, questioned in the Commons, said he was now considering the report of the Shipping Rings Commission. He preferred to make no statement at present with reference to shipments from South Wales to Calcutta.

THE MURDER BY A CHINAMAN.

Curious Slum Story.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Leon-ling, the murderer of the granddaughter of General Franz Sigel, has been arrested at Schenectady. He is the owner of several shops. The police ascribe the crime to jealousy regarding the girl's relations with another Chinaman. The latter has been detained as a witness.

THE HEALTH OF THE "PHILOMEL."

Great Improvement Recorded.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Reuter wires from Aden that H. M. S. "Philomel," on which the outbreak of scurvy was recently reported, has now been ordered to Suez. The health of the crew is such that the vessel may possibly proceed Home with Sir F. Wingate on board.

THE PRESS DELEGATES.

Honours from Glasgow.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Delegates to the Press Conference are visiting Glasgow and Edinburgh.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Six delegates to the Press Conference have received honorary degrees of Doctorate of Laws of Glasgow University, including Mr. Stanley Reed of Bombay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

A special cablegram to the "Bengalee," dated London, June 21, says, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee in his Manchester speech attracted widespread attention and was received throughout with loud applause. The Canadian delegate describing it as a wonderful outburst of English oratory while the "Manchester Guardian," in a leading article says the speech alike in diction and fine political poise was in the best traditions of English speakers.

Mr. Ashworth, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, speaking at the Manchester Ship Council Banquet admitted the success of the Swadeshi movement, adding that Manchester bears no grudge.

AMERICA AND CHINESE FINANCE.

The British Reply.

SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT EXPECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The British reply to the representations of America concerning the Hankau-Szechuan loan, did not partake of the nature of protest. The Government cordially welcomed American co-operation in China while expressing the hope that in the present case, America would raise no difficulties likely to delay the Imperial sanction to the loan. Reuter's Agency learns that an arrangement satisfactory to all parties is expected, and that the American protest to China may be waived.

THE INJURED "SAPPHO."

More Sailors Picked up.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The "Sappho" is expected to proceed to Chatham to-day under her own steam. A steamer has signalled to Flamborough Head that she has on board twenty-six men belonging to the "Sappho," who were picked up in a boat. They were lost in the fog in the Channel.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Envoy Arrives in London.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Ghazim Ukhtar Pasha, the Sultan's envoy to announce his succession, arrived in London last night. He was received with military honours.

RACECOURSE RIOTS.

Labour Agitators' Threat.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

French newspapers point out that riotous proceedings at the Auteuil racecourse on the 20th instant were engineered by revolutionary labour agitators, who seize every opportunity to create disorder. They threaten now to prevent the Grand Prix.

THE SIAMESE TREATY.

Sultan of Kedah's Position.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question as to whether Kedah had been consulted or had made representations regarding its transfer no Great Britain, Mr. Mckinnon Wood, said: "In view of Kedah's dependence on Siam Government could not receive "direct" representations until the treaty became effective. The Treaty, however, contains nothing prejudicing the position of the Sultan of Kedah."

QUEEN ENA'S ACCOUCHEMENT.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Queen of Spain has given birth to a daughter.

PORT OF CALCUTTA LOAN.

Underwriters' Portion.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

According to the "Times," underwriters have to take up 83 per cent. of the Port of Calcutta loan.

VOLCANO SCARE AT GAYA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

A corrospondent of the "Statesman" writes that the panic in Gya over the statement made by a Japanese visitor who said the Ram Sila and Brahma Joni hills are volcanoes and that an eruption might take place any time. People in their fright have even seen smoke issuing from these hills. To pacify the people it is suggested that Government should order an examination of the hills by an expert and to issue a notice.

ALL INDIAN MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Branch at Shahjahanpur.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

LUCKNOW, JUNE 22.

A public meeting of Mahomedans of Shahjahanpur was held on the 20th instant to revive the local branch of the All Indian Muslim League. Mr. M. Tajammul Hossain Khan, Hon. Magistrate and vice-chairman, was in the chair, and Raja Naushad Ali Khan, Secretary of the Provincial League, honoured the meeting by his presence. Mr. Maho Yakub, Pleader and a member of the All Indian Muslim League, and Raja Naushad Ali Khan having addressed the meeting, resolutions were passed to confirm the formation of a District League and to affiliate the same to the Provincial League, and delegates were elected to attend the inaugural meeting of the Provincial League at Lucknow on the 26th instant.

ARMS IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 22.

The "Pionser" says that Frontier rumours as to the re-armament of the Afghan army with 303 rifles need not be much regarded. The traffic in arms from the Mekran Coast has been mainly in martinis and though a certain number of small bore rifles have been smuggled into Afghanistan, they are not sufficient to re-arm more than a few troops. The demand in the tribal country also prevents some of the small bore rifles from going to Kabul.

ENNORE RAILWAY DISASTER.

List of Killed.

THE GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

Mr. C. G. Clogstoun, Deputy-Inspector-General of Police for Railways, left for Ennore this morning to be present at the official enquiry into the Ennore disaster. A special train conveying the heads of the various departments of Railway administration also proceeded to Ennore at 9 a.m. The official enquiry is to be strictly private. Mr. R. H. Shipley, District Magistrate at Chingleput, has been directed by Government to attend the enquiry. There will also be present, Mr. W. Nathan, Government Inspector of Railways, Mr. F. E. Cunningham, Superintendent of Police, and Captain Magniac, Deputy Agent.

The following is a list of deaths reported to the present what has been prepared by the Railway Police: Habibullah Saib and Shaik Hussain (these two persons were coming from Amritsar). Abdul Huskin, hides merchant, Madras; Venkatarama Iyer of the Standard Oil Company; K. V. Subbaroya Iyer, Clerk under Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S.; S. Rangiah Chettiar, Telugu Translator to Government, Pankajam, a Brahmin child, Mrs. Brass, Venkatasami Naidu, Inspector of the Railway Mail Service, Abdul Rahiman, Venkatasubbiah Cheity and a body not identified. Another body was recovered from the wreckage yesterday, and the line was cleared for through running.

Two drivers on strick have been arrested at Rajahmundry, for assaulting a locomotive foreman.

LATER.

The adjourned inquest relative to the death of Abdul Rahman and two others, which was to take place this morning, was put off till next Sunday pending the result of the official inquiry into the accident which commenced at Ennore this morning.

The Governor of Madras having telegraphed to the Agent, Madras and S. M. Railway, his sympathy with the relatives of those who lost their lives in the recent accident, the Agent, accompanied by Colonel F. J. Crawford, I.M.S., visited the General Hospital this morning and conveyed personally the sympathetic message to each of the injured.

The Calcutta mail arrived three hours late to-day owing to detentions on the way.

I regret to hear that Mr. Venkata Swami, Postal Sorting Inspector, has died of his injuries in the recent accident to the Calcutta-Madras Mail Train.

AMUSING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Half a Train Lost.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

An accident occurred on the south-west line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway on Sunday night. I understand that Marmoothi, a shed maistry, who was put to drive a special from Bowringhet to Jalarpet, arrived at Mullanoor, two stations from Jalarpet, where he did some shunting. Subsequently he arrived at Jalarpet with 26 vehicles having left 14 vehicles behind including the guard's and underguard's brakes. The driver had no idea what had happened to the rest of his train. It is alleged it was discovered by wire that they were left at Mullanoor. Orders were received by wire to remove this driver from the train and to send him to Katpadi as a shunter.

MADRAS RAILWAY STRIKE.

Men's Decision Postponed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

A largely attended meeting of Madras Railway strikers, was held yesterday evening in the compound of St. Peter's Church, Royapuram. The Rev. Fr. Tindale. In the chair Mr. Brooks read a report of the disaster of Calcutta Mail. No comment was made.

After some discussion it was decided that the men should wait until the 26th instant, before deciding on their future action.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

Two wagons and a third class branch train of No. 5 Up mixed got derailed between Barsoi and Sudhani stations. The line is blocked in consequence and will probably not be cleared before this evening. No one was injured.

GALE IN CALCUTTA.

Botanical Gardens Damaged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

During the violent gale which passed over Calcutta on Sunday evening considerable damage was done in the Royal Botanical Gardens at Howrah, several large and valuable trees were being blown down and the nursery wrecked. It is impossible to estimate the value of plants destroyed.

A DISCONTENTED CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KULNA, JUNE 22.

At the District Conference held on Saturday and Sunday last, nineteen Resolutions were adopted including three relating to Partition, Swadeshi, Boycott, the Reform Scheme, the Deportation, Swaraj, Unity among various sects, Self-protection, Sanitation, Marriage dowries and Arbitration Courts. The Conference protested against the improper treatment of under trial prisoners and deportees, vexatious house searches, the prohibition of Samities and national education.

MR. F. J. ATKINSON, Accountant General, United Provinces, is proceeding on leave, Mr. K. B. Wagle to act.

SAINTHIA BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Latest Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Later information received from the scene of the accident to No. 64 down goods train at the bridge at mile 119 between Sainthia and Mollarpur stations on the E. I. Railway, shows that the Engineering Department were engaged in re-timbering the bridge at the time. The Permanent Way Inspector had warned the two station-masters of his intention to open the road by the issue of a joint telegram, as he passed through Sainthia, and had obtained an acknowledgment from the station-master at Sainthia but without waiting for an acknowledgment from the station-master at Mollarpur, as he should have done, he proceeded to the bridge and commenced the work of opening the line. The object of notifying the opening of the road is that the station-masters, in handing a line-clear to any driver who has to enter the section, also give him a caution order, that is a sheet of green paper, on which is written the nature of the engineering work in progress, the approximate mileage and an injunction to look out for flag signals.

Whether or not the telegram was ever sent to Mollarpur has still to be ascertained by the Committee of Enquiry, which is now sitting, but it is known that the driver of No. 64 down received no caution order, before leaving Mollarpur. The correct flag and fog signals provided for by the rules of the Railway, which would in all probability have prevented the accident, were not put out by the engineering men. The driver was able, however, to reverse his engine and he, with his fireman, jumped off so that the engine staff escaped injury. A relief crew, however, who were in a rest van behind the engine, were not able to get out in time, and they are all three reported to be injured, one seriously. The engine came to a stand on the bridge just beyond the place, where the line was open and fell backwards and sideways into the dry bed of the nullah, dragging with it the rest of the van and 3 wagons. Two others remained balanced on the bridge and have since had to be pulled over. The Railway officers and Government Inspector were soon on the scene, and arrangements were made for transhipping the passengers and mails. The girders of one span are irretrievably damaged and will have to be replaced, but it was hoped to have the line temporarily connected by the 21st instant by the erection of crib piers and temporary girders.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

A Collection of Resolutions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

At the meeting of the Madras Provincial Conference at Berhampore resolutions were passed condemning the system of levying supplies as productive of corruption and oppression and recommending that all touring public officers be required to make their own private arrangements. The Conference recorded its sense of the injustice and hardship caused to cartmen by the compulsory impressment of their carts and deprecated the practice of entrusting to tahsildars and deputy tahsildars, armed with magisterial powers the duty of the impressment of carts, and suggested a system of contract, by which carts supplied by contractors be substituted. Another resolution dealt with the separation of executive and judicial functions, placing magistrates under the control of the High Court and recruiting District Judges from Subordinate Judges and lawyers.

The Hon'ble B. N. Sarma proposed resolution on education recording disappointment at the non-introduction of free primary education and recommending increased expenditure on higher education. The introduction of manual training, an increased grant to female education and advocating a National system of education as supplementary to the efforts of Government. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani proposed a resolution regarding Indians in Medical services and thanking Lords Morley and Minto for the recently published despatches.

Mr. C. Karunakara Menon proposed a resolution recommending the employment of qualified reporters to report the proceedings of public meetings. He said that police officers were never competent reporters, and unscrupulous officers took advantage of these occasions and reported without due regard to the facts Their report formed a basis for prosecution. Short-hand and an intelligent knowledge of public affairs were necessary for reporters. He recommended the apprenticing of these men in the offices of daily newspapers.

The Conference closed with the singing of national songs and cheers for the President and for King Edward.

On the following day a Social Conference was held. Mr. V. V. Jogiah delivered an impressive address of welcome, referring to the model nature of the Hindu social system in the past. He regretted the slow progress, made by social reform and suggested the formation of a network of Reform Associations in towns and villages throughout the country, to supplement the work of the Presidency Associations and fire young men with lofty ideas and ideals.

ALLEGED EXAMINATION FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

In the University Examination frauds case Mr. Bird, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, has framed charges in separate cases against Uppillamani Pillay, late a clerk in the office of the Registrar of the University, and Gnanaratnam Pillay, Agent, S.P.C.A., of cheating by obtaining money from certain students at Vellore by falsely representing to them that the accused would ensure their success at the last Matriculation Examination. The further hearing was adjourned to the 3rd proximo.

MR. OERTEL acts as Superintending Engineer, United Provinces, vice Mr. Polwhele acting as Assistant Secretary, Railway Board, India, in place of Mr. Hadow, transfered to Kathiawar.

AT THE annual hirings for farm servants in Nottingham the wages asked for and obtained showed a slight increase as compared with a year ago. Some of the men demanded, and were granted a half-holiday on Saturdays in the winter months in order to witness or take part in football matches—a concession which has hitherto never been heard of.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

Application to High Court.

TRANSFER TO SESSIONS REFUSED.

An application was made at the Bombay High Court yesterday for the transfer of the case, in which P. H. Burn, Government Dockyard Foreman, is charged with theft of Government property and G. Henry and C. H. Willis, police officers, with abetment, to the Sessions or other Court.

Mr. Branson and Mr. P. Godinho, appeared for W. Burn, Mr. B. B. Binning for Henry and Willis. The Hon. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Branson said that the object of the application was to have an order for committing the case to the High Court for trial; or at any rate, to some other Court in which the accused could have confidence. The application was made under Sections 347 and 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In reading the affidavits, Mr. Branson said that, when at a previous hearing, the Magistrate was minded to commit the case to the Sessions, he took the accuseds' statements and the witnesses' signatures to the bond for appearing at the Sessions, in the next week, he changed his mind upon the representations made to him by the Public Prosecutor that he should go on with the case himself and dispose of it. There was nothing extraordinary if the accused were apprehensive under these circumstances of not getting a fair and impartial trial. And that apprehension was not without foundation. In recalling his first order the Magistrate showed an unstable mind; counsel said that without any wish to make charges against the Magistrate. Similarly, without making any insinuation against the Public Prosecutor he would state that the Public Prosecutor was perfectly entitled to make the representations he did in order to have the Magistrate's previous order altered. But he did put it to their Lordships that for the Magistrate to have given way in this weak manner to these representations was not right. It was inexpedient that the Magistrate should try the case, except upon the ground that he was going to convict. Counsel cited cases: 25 Cal. 728, 25 Bom. 182, and 28 Cal. 297 and 709. Proceeding, counsel stated that the Magistrate's being not able to resist the application of the Public Prosecutor himself, constituted by itself a reason to allow the case to go before such an impartial tribunal as the Sessions where the accused could be saved by a jury of his equals. The two totally inconsistent orders passed by him caused naturally an apprehension in the mind of the accused that they would not get from him a fair and impartial trial. It would be a disastrous conflict of opinion were the Borah Abdul Hasen Tyebali to be committed to the Sessions on a charge of being a habitual receiver of stolen property, and he acquitted by the jury, triumphantly, and were the accused in the present case to be tried by the Magistrate and convicted. It was difficult to imagine a more complete "impasse." Were the case a true one, no harm could accrue to the prosecution by the committal, and by having to face a jury.

Mr. Justice Heaton: What power have we to order the commitment?

Mr. Branson: Saction 526, clause 4.

The Acting Chief Justice: The question really is whether the order passed by the Magistrate is a final order? If it was not a final order, then were the accused and counsel led to believe by him that he had made up his mind to a committal? And also whether matters have gone so far that he could not go back upon his order without prejudicing the accused?

Mr. Branson: As I have said there was no order in writing.

The Acting Chief Justice: An expression of a wish on one day that he would commit, and saying on the next day "No, I will try it myself," would not be much. It often happens in this Court.

Mr. Branson: We have no written report from the Magistrate on these points.

Council then read the other affidavits.

Mr. Binning for Henry and Willis followed. Counsel said he had little to add to what had been so moderately and at the same time so strongly put by his learned friend. He had drafted the petition, and the petition of Burma was practically the same, except in a few matters of details. Counsel then stated what passed before the Magistrate as he was present there. He was prepared to make an affidavit; so were the pleaders, if necessary, who appeared for the accused. The fact of the Police having been prepared to withdraw the charge against the Borah, which was triable by the Sessions, in order to get over the necessity of differentiating it from the other case, so as no have them both tried by the Magistrate, indicated a strong desire on the part of the prosecution to have the cases tried by this Magistrate. The first accused Burns was a man of 18 years' service, the Inspector had 8 years service, while the third was a young officer. They were all Government servants.

The Acting Chief Justice: What is your object in asking that the case be tried at the Sessions, unless it be to have it tried by a special jury? What reasonable apprehension is there to suppose that the Magistrate will not try it fairly?

Mr. Binning: It was on the ground of the importance of the case, similar to the one stated in 6 Bombay Law Reporter; and in view of difficult points arising as regards evidence or law.

The Acting Chief Justice: Which is it, evidence or law?

Mr. Binning: Law and Evidence. In the High Court we should be put up and tried in three days, whereas before the Magistrate, we shall have to drag on and on.

The Advocate General said it was not correct to say that the Magistrate changed his mind of himself; but he did so, because it was brought to his mind by the Public Prosecutor that the charge against the Borah under Section 411, he was competent to deal with, and that in the event of this three accused being found guilty, the punishment the Magistrate could inflict on them would be sufficient. It was averred that the order of Saturday the 12th was a final order; but it was neither drawn up nor signed, nor were charges against the accused framed. So it could not be called a final order.

The Acting Chief Justice saw they need not trouble further on this point if the Magistrate changed his mind. Before putting his signature and before making it impossible for him to go back upon his order, there was nothing very material about it.

The Advocate General said the real grievance was that the Magistrate discharged the other two accused (Chhaya Goma and Augustus Fernandes), and did not discharge Mr. Binning's clients (Henry and Willis.)

Mr. Binning: Well, it is a comic way of putting it, a somewhat farcical way I never meant it, much less said it.

The Acting Chief Justice related an incident about the changing of mind by Judges, which was within his remembrance. The late eminent Chief Justice, Sir Charles Sergent, once gave an indication of his mind that he intended to decide a certain matter in such and such a way. A few days later he came to Court, and gave judgment the other way. The pleader on the opposite side pointed out that his Lordship the other day had given his decision differently and in his favour; and the worst of it was that he not only had communicated that favourable decision to his own client, but what was more, he had pocketted the reward for winning the matter. Sir Charles remarked that those were accidents likely to happen in these Courts.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving judgment said, their Lordships had arrived at the conclusion that the application for transfer must be rejected. The grounds on which the application was based were two: firstly, arising out of the importance of the case, and secondly, from a reasonable apprehension on the part of the accused that they were not likely to have a fair trial. His Lordship was not able to understand what the importance of the case was to warrant its committal to the Sessions. It was urged that the three accused were Government servants; but how that circumstance made it an important case, it was difficult to understand. In any event the point of view from which their Lordships ought to look at this question was, was the Magistrate according to the law competent to deal with this case? Had he jurisdiction? It was not expedient that Magistrates should be expected to commit cases, which were well within their jurisdiction. It was stated that there were points of law arising in evidence, which were of a difficult nature; and which could be more adequately and satisfactorily dealt with by a Court of Sessions than by a Magistrate. At this rate, there were points of law arising in evidence in every case; therefore, this could not be held to be such an important and weighty ground on which to direct a Magistrate to commit the case. The second point was that incidents had occurred before the Magistrate which raised a reasonable apprehension in the mind of the accused that they were not likely to have a fair trial before him. Amongst these it was pointed out that he had on Saturday the 12th June made up his mind to commit the case; and the Police Officer, Mr. Sloane, who conducted the prosecution, did not take up a strong attitude against the application for committal made by Mr. Binning, and left it at the option of the Magistrate. The statements of the accused were taken; they reserved their defence for the Sessions. So far the Magistrate appeared to have made up his mind. But on Tuesday the 15th the Magistrate changed his mind. Now it was perfectly competent for a Magistrate in a case where no charge was drawn up, and no final order passed, to change his mind. The step was not yet taken by him which would be irrevocable according to law. Then they said that the two cases, this one, and that against the Borah, should have been tried together. But it was a matter for the prosecution to decide. A Magistrate had only to try cases as they were brought forward before him. That also did not justify any inference that the Magistrate's mind was biassed. In order to get an order for a transfer there must be strong circumstances brought to the notice of the Court; the case must be clear that the accused were likely to be prejudiced.

Mr. Justice Heaton said that it was always undesirable that a case should be committed to the High Court Sessions, unnecessarily. The Magistrate's wish for a committal was not written, but verbal. From all that had transpired in the Appeal Court, no reasonable man could entertain any such apprehension that a fair trial could not be had before the Magistrate.

Accordingly the application was refused.

Later in the day the case was called before Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Godinho appeared and asked for a postponement on the ground that Mr. Branson who had been engaged for the accused No. 1 could not come down to the Court that day. He understood that the Public Prosecutor had no objection to a postponement being granted.

Mr. Sloane said that the Prosecution were prepared to go on with the case. He had, however, no objection to the postponement being granted. He left himself entirely in his Worship's hands.

The case was postponed.

THE KIDDERPORE DOCK SCHEME.

Complaint against Awards.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

In connection with the Kidderpur dock extension scheme, a memorial has been sent to the Lieut.-Governor by special landlords complaining of the awards of the Special Land Acquisition Collector and asking that an inquiry be held.

CASE UNDER THE NEW CRIMES ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPUR, JUNE 22.

Mr. Donald to-day refused bail for Promotho Mukerjee, a lad, who was arrested at Santipada, Dacca district, on the 30th ultimo and said that the charges against him would be tried under the new Crimes Act.

THE MIDNAPUR ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPUR, JUNE 21.

The enquiry was resumed to-day when Raj Krishna Das of Dondeswarpur stated that he was brought by the police to Midnapore and that at the thana a Sub-Inspector asked him to give evidence against Upendra Maiti Allah. Rakha said he was asked by the informer to give evidence. Madhusuden Dutt, Pleader, Manager of the Dutt's estate and Debdas Korone, editor of the "Mendinibandhav" complained of their treatment in prison.

MYSTERIOUS THEFT.

Revolver and Money Missing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

A leather bag containing a five chambered revolver and cash to the amount of Rs. 227 belonging the Rev. Father Crolly, of Cosba, in the Rajshaye District, mysteriously disappeared on the 17th instant. Father Crolly while travelling hired a coolie to carry his luggage to the train. When he got into the train he was surprised to find the leather bag with the revolver and cash missing. The coolie, when questioned stated that beyond the bedding he did not get a leather bag.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Brigadier-General A. Wallace, Colonel on the staff at Jubbulpore, becomes a Brigade-Commander, vice Major General Woon, who vacates the appointment on the 27th instant.

Captain Whish, West Riding Regiment is appointed Adjutant to the Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles from the 16th June.

Sanction been given to the employment of Lieut. A. G. Hardingham, Manchester Regiment with the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

Major East, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been nominated General Staff Officer to the Welsh Division, Territorial Force from 29th September next.

Capt. Normand, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, Murree Hills.

Majors Wilkins and Widdiscombe, 114th Mahrattas, are appointed Commandant and 2nd-in-Command, respectively of that Regiment. Capt. Knaggs, 3rd Horse, is appointed to the Army Remount Department.

BIRTHDAY PARADE.

Friday, the 25th June being the day appointed for the celebration of the Birthday of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor of India, the troops in garrison will parade at 8-30 a. m., (weather permitting) as follows: Royal Garrison Artillery and 1st Gloucestershire Regiment on the Colaba Parade Ground, 116th Mahrattas, on the General parade Ground (Esplanade), 109th Infantry, at Santa Cruz. Dress—Review Order—(Summer Clothing)—Colours uncased.

A feu-de-joie will be fired for which three rounds of blank ammunition will be issued.

The Officer Commanding, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, will arrange the Parade Ground at Colaba for Ceremonial Drill. The parade will be commanded by the Senior Officers' present, who will appoint their own staff and issue any subsidiary orders considered necessary.

The officer Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery, Colaba, will arrange to fire a Royal Salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery at 8 30 a.m.

THE BISHOP of London, at the opening of the National Society's training college for domestic subjects, at West Hampstead, declared, "Many a man was now driven to the public-house to wash down an ill-digested beef steak. Not that there was any want of feeling about his wife, but the poor thing simply didn't know how to cook."

BOMBAY BUDGET DEBATE.

Full Speech of the Finance Member.

THE TENURE OF THE RYOT.

BELOW, we give the full text of the speech delivered by the Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, in reply to the remarks of unofficial members on the Budget, at the meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona, on Saturday. We also give the text of the speeches by the Hon'ble Mr. Murray and the Hon'ble Mr. Cameron.

SIR JOHN MUIR-MACKENZIE.

In spite of what fell from my hon. friend, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, I intend as usual to confine my remarks almost entirely to the points relating to the Budget Statement and the Departments under my charge. This is not of any desire to grudge to the non-official members of this Council any credit that is due to them for the part which they have taken in its business since the year 1892, when it was constituted on its permanent basis. I heartily acknowledge that good work has been done, and valuable suggestions have been received, though perhaps I might find it hard to go so far as my hon. friend, from whose observations I should gather that he believes every good deed, which the Government has done during the last sixteen years is due to the initiation of the unofficial members. I am afraid that blinded by the prejudices of the sun-dried bureaucrat, I might attribute a good deal to the initiation of the various governments, and differing very strongly I should regard as particularly beneficial some of the measures passed with a considerable amount of opposition from the elected members, or at any rate with the least amount of initiation from them. Take for instance the amendments of the Khoti Settlement Act, the Court of Wards Act, the Amendments of the Gujarat Talukdars Act, and I fear I must include the Land Revenue Code Amendment Act of 1901, on opposing which my hon. friend congratulates himself and the other un-official members, and hails himself and them as champions of the ryots. I am not going to revive the ashes of ancient controversies and I shall dwell on the subject only to correct a misapprehension which I fear still prevails and to which currency is widely given in the press, I mean the idea that the "restricted" tenure or "new" tenure as it is often called signifies any interference with permanency of tenure. The view then expressed when the Act of 1901 was being debated and which Government still hold is that the great menace which hangs over the permanency of the ryot's tenure lies not in anything which Government does or is likely to do, but in the dispossession of the ryot from his holding by the money-lending and other classes who invest in land, seldom with a view to cultivate themselves and to these I fear I must add in places at least, inamdars who fear the enjoyment and still more the acquirement by the ryot of the Mirasi tenure, that permanent heritable occupancy which it is the principle object of Government that the ryot should enjoy undisturbed enjoyment of that bitterly opposed measure was directed and I am proud to say that wherever it has been applied it has been largely effectual in its object. It is true that at the time the ryots at large exhibited great fear of the measure—a fear most natural—as they foresaw the diminution of those borrowing facilities which have in the case of the careless and imprudent been fatal to the retention of their land except in the position of a rack-rented tenant at will of a landlord far less merciful than Government. As my hon. friend has not failed to notice the figures show that the areas given on temporary leases have been trifling. Such leases have been given only under very special circumstances, e.g., in forests or woodlands where it has been necessary to impose and enforce special conditions such as lopping for rab in the prescribed manner, the planting of a certain area with seedling and so forth. The vast bulk of the area has been given out on tenure no less permanent in relation to Government than that of the old unrestricted tenure, and far more permanent in relation to the savkar or invester who is effectually prevented from disturbing that rayat, who knowing himself weak is wise enough to accept this tenure. There are signs I am glad to say, that the ryot's fear of the new tenure is diminishing and that in some places a preference is being expressed for it. What we claim for the tenure is this that it gives to every ryot who will accept it the same security as the vatandar has for his ancestral land, which as my hon. friends are aware is inalienable without the sanction of Government. Only a few months ago I asked an Indian gentleman who was a vatandar what he thought of the new tenure and to my great gratification he replied, "Of course it is splendid. It makes a man's land his vatan. Where would the vatan lands of my family have been if they had not been inalienable." I would ask the same question with confidence as to the reply of half the deshmukhs, and patils, even the deshpandes and kulkarnis of the country side. Now, Sir Pherozshah has suggested that the fact of the great bulk of the land having been given on permanent tenure is due to a change of intention. This suggestion is wholly unfounded. It was expressly stated by Sir James Monteath (and I think myself) in the debates of 1901 that the tenure was to be permanent. Sir James stated that he could not understand how the opposite impression had arisen. I myself aroused much indignation by attributing the creation of the impression to perverse misrepresentation. I confess to the fear that the misunderstanding, however produced, was largely responsible for the alarm with which the tenure was regarded. I trust that now at any rate wide publicity will be given to the fact that the tenure is intended to be as permanent as we can make it. I must apologise for the length at which I have dealt with this subject. My excuse is the extreme importance of removing if it be possible the extraordinary misapprehension to which currency has so long been given. I shall be much briefer in other points.

UNAUTHORISED ARREARS.

The Hon. Mr. Parekh proposes that we should place unauthorised arrears on the same footing as suspensions and remit those which are three years old. It is quite impossible I fear to give any promise of the kind. Suspensions and remissions have been given, as is admitted, on a liberal scale. Orders have long ago been issued that sums which were due before the issue of the suspension and remission rules and which would have been suspended if those rules had been in force should be treated as if those rules were applicable to them. Arrears then are sums which would not have been suspended under the existing rules, and the general rule must be that they should be recovered, unless they can be shown to be irrecoverable. I must join issue with the hon. member as regards contumacy. Some of our most sympathetic officers are emphatic as to its existence. Orders have however been issued directing active measures to be taken to get those unauthorised arrears off our books. The state of adjoining districts similarly conditioned differs extraordinarily. For instance, in Broach the arrears are now insignificant, in Ahmedabad they are high. In Ahmednagar and Bijapur they are moderate, while in Poona they are enormous and in Dharwar unaccountably high. I hope that next year's Budget will show very different figures. The case of the Kaira non-agriculturists who were not given the remissions allowed to agriculturists has been fully dealt with in a published Government Order. The whole question in that case turns on the passing on by the landlords of the relief to their tenants. Let me turn for a moment to the tenants' case. The hon. member never ceases to urge Government to give more liberality with its revenue. Will he devote some of his energy to pressing a similar measure on the landlords? My friend the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji is constantly pressing Government to help them to recover the rents of inamdar landlords. The arrears of rent are far larger than Government arrears of revenue. Why because so often the landlords remit nothing. Many of them have arrears on their books. I believe from 1896-97. Let us see the Hon. Mr. Parekh's persistent advocacy, championship, if he will, extended beyond the revenue payer, so often a landlord to the tenant. Let us hear him and his friends insist on fair rents, and reduced rents, suspensions and remissions to the tenants, and the wiping off of arrears of rent and we shall vie with Sir Pherozshah himself in flooding him with encomiums. I cannot hold out hopes of any general extension of liberality to Talukdars. Their condition was exhaustively investigated and most liberal treatment was given them. Special cases continue to receive attention. The Talukdari Settlement Officer never ceases to urge such cases upon Government. As I think has been mentioned before wherever subsoil water classification has led to over assessment it has been reduced. We

prefer to generally effect the reduction by knocking off a part of the assessment rather than by interfering with the classification. The relief given is the same while the saving of trouble is considerable.

REDUCTION OF BALANCES.

The Hon. Mr. Dikshit has deplored the fact that we have not been allowed by the Government of India to reduce our balance still further in order to provide immediately for certain very desirable objects of expenditure. I need hardly say that he has with him the cordial sympathy of the heads of all the great spending departments including the members of Government. Our goal in these matters of Finance is complete "Swaraj," and our views, I fear, are regarded as Extremist by the Government of India, but I am by no means without hope that this goal is in sight. When the expenditure has been voted by a large and representative Council, as it will be from henceforth, I think it will be difficult for the Supreme Government to refuse sanction to it unless it is clearly larger than our recources will justify. At the same time it must not be forgotten that any liberty we acquire in this respect will be accompanied and very properly I think with considerable strictures in the treatment of demands which we may make on the Imperial purse. We have been given a share in important sources of revenue, and we shall be told that those shares must suffice for our requirements. In the past the Government of India have been liberal to us in special grants and they made with us a quasi permanent settlement on a basis of extreme liberality compared with any of the previous settlements. It would not be too much to say that they put us on our legs after we had been reduced to bankruptcy, and gave us substantial guarantees in the shape of a minimum allotment under divisible Land Revenue and the scheme of the "pro forma" Famine account which enables us to draw on Imperial up to considerable sums for direct Famine expenditure. Considering the help we have ourselves received, I do not think we can complain of the assistance given by the Government of India to the United Provinces and Bengal when they are in difficulties. My Hon. friend has fallen into a curious mistake in supposing that the increase of revenue estimates has an effect on collections. I am almost tempted to say I wish it had. It would be such an easy way to getting in money. As a maker of fact, however, the bulk of our officers have not the remotest notion that the estimates have been raised. The demand is not influenced by one pie in consequence, and especially in Land Revenue our estimates are often disturbed in the most distressing fashion. The Forest estimates for instance will be run down by a lakh or two owing to a contractor not paying up within the financial year. Defaulting shopkeepers may run down excise receipts. A slump in mill profits may send down the income-tax. I do not know to what the Hon. Member alludes when he complains that the officer who assesses income-tax hears the appeals. The ordinary mofussil practice is for the Mamlatdar to assess and for the sub-divisional officer to hear the appeals. The increase in the proceeds the tax is due, I think I am correct in saying almost entirely, to Bombay where there can be no question the increases were most abundantly justified.

FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

With regard to the Hon. Member's criticisms on Forest administration I will not attempt a full reply, because in the last Resolution on the Forest Administration Report, Government have made a fairly detailed pronouncement of their views and because another is likely to follow before long particularly dealing with the grazing question. I will only state that I believe there is hardly any legitimate general grievance remaining, except perhaps the large number of impounding in certain parts of the Central Circle. This, as already announced, is being made the subject of a special investigation. The great difficulty is the prevention of trespass in closed area. If we can get rid of closure there would be very few impoundings anywhere. Closure, however, is obviously essential for regeneration not only of tree-growth but of grazing. A good deal, however, it is hoped, will be done in directions indicated in the Hon. Member's speech, for instance, the bringing of forest pasture land under village management and so forth. The grazing fees are undoubtedly as a rule exceedingly moderate we might almost say absurdly low. It is an entire mistake to suppose that grazing restriction have anywhere checked the multiplication of cattle. We have figures which conclusively prove the exact contrary. The only causes which check their multiplication are famine and disease—not even these affect sheep and goats. I entirely share the regret expressed by the Hon. Mr. Murray in his note at the enforced postponement of the introduction of the Forest Department Reorganisation Scheme. We shall certainly strain every nerve to procure the necessary funds if we get sanction in time to introduce the scheme in the course of the year. Its principle is not the numerical increase of low-paid subordinates but restriction in number with increase in pay required to obtain a good class of men in all ranks and more efficient supervision. I wish to take this opportunity to say or repeat if I have said it before that we now have a set of Forest Officers who understand and appreciate the needs of the people and the necessity of administering the Forest with consideration for their wants. While all the desirable enthusiasm for their work remains the old land-grabbing and fanaticism has disappeared. It is thoroughly realised that to get satisfactory Forest Administration the Department must get the co-operation of the people. Already in the matter of fire-protection considerable success has been attained. We hope to get similar success in inducing the people to respect closure for regeneration. Forest Regulations, however, are and always will be disliked by the cultivating population, who look back longingly to the days when they could roam over vast areas of waste at will—graze, burn, hack, and destroy, at their will. In those days population was comparatively sparse and the demand for fuel and timber comparatively light. With the expansion of cultivation waste has contracted and with the development of the country and increase of population the demand for timber and fuel has expanded enormously. Bombay has actually shown signs of requiring fuel from Kanara. The consequence is that the supplies available in forests must be carefully preserved and maintained, otherwise the whole of the country would be swept bare in less than a generation. Look at Ratnagiri where there are no Government forests, look at the "maliki" lands in Kolaba and Thana. Every stick is being taken from them not merely for rab but for wood and charcoal. Given time and firmness combined with judgment, consideration and a measure of reward for observance of the necessary restrictions, I believe the people will learn in due course that the restraints are imposed in their own interests and that for the supply of their wants the Forests are a help and not a hindrance. I highly appreciate the sagacity of the Chief of Ichalkaranji who cordially recognises the necessity and value of the State Forests.

TREATMENT OF INAMDARS.

I must say a few words with reference to the Jagirdar of Ichalkaranji's complaints regarding the treatment of the Inamdars by Government. As stated last year I cannot advise alteration of the law or rules in their favour unless and until they will meet us half way by granting to their tenants the same remissions and suspensions of revenue as we do. We shall soon be introducing legislation with the object of securing this necessary relief to tenants and the disposition of Government to increase the facilities and diminish the difficulties which Inamdars have recovering their rents will depend a good deal on the spirit in which such legislation is received. As regards direct recovery I cannot admit that an Inamdar has a right which Government in no way arrogates to itself. The ryot in an alienated no less than in a Government village has the right to the intervention of the village officer, who will give him his receipt, will keep regular accounts and records open to his inspection in the village. I admit, however, that on the face of it there seems some justice in the objection that Section 85, para. 3 of the Land Revenue Code, remains a dead letter. No complaint has yet reached the Government relating to any particular case, in which the Inamdar has applied to have the paragraph enforced and has been refused. I shall direct inquiries to be made. I shall also inquire into the alleged disability of the Inamdars to check unauthorised cultivation. I am quite unable to admit that the Inamdars as a class have any reasonable ground of discontent. There is no class which has been more scrupulously and liberally treated by Government than the Inamdars of Bombay. The enormous total of our alienated revenues itself testifies to this and is the wonder and I am afraid I must add the disgust of other administrations, which have nothing corresponding to summary settlements of doubtful titles. I believe alienated settlements in Native States are far from being equally liberal. As to the recovery of their rents, any landlord in Great Britain, not to mention Ireland, would be extraordinarily well satisfied if he got in his rent as easily as a Bombay Inamdar. Hitherto our Inamdars have escaped a Tenancy Act. This, of course, has largely been, because so many of them have accepted a Survey Settlement which serves better than any Tenancy Act to secure the ryot in his holding at a fair rent. I greatly regret that so many still hold out against the introduction of the Settlement and for the reason as I gather that by its introduction their tenants acquire that permanent occupancy any suspicion of tampering with which, on the part of Government raises such vehement clamour and alarm. Even where the Settlement has been introduced, I observe a tendency to attend to get behind it and to evict survey occupants to replace them by tenants at will. If this tendency spreads and becomes established a drastic Tenancy Act will become inevitable. Of course these observations do not apply to the whole body of Inamdars. There are plenty of villages in which the distrubance of a ryot or an assistance suit as rare as the severer form of compulsory process in a Government village. It is, however, the less satisfactory Inamdars and landlord who bring down on their class restrictive enactments, just as they generally speaking require to make far the most use of the Courts. In my opinion the Inamdars as a class get uncommonly good treatment, which ought to make them not only loyal as I believe they are, but a contented set of men.

With regard to the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla's review of the revenue and expenditure of the last ten years, I think that I shall please him and the Council best by placing on the table a note prepared by the Finance Department showing the exact figures in some detail. Considering the numerous pitfalls the Hon. Member has attained very considerable accuracy. I am afraid he has not taken a very happy year to start, with a year when receipts were extraodinarily low. Considering the succession of bad seasons, we have had I think the growth of revenue by no means disappointing. It is at any rate decidedly satisfactory that we have had so much more revenue to spend and that our settlement on the liberality of which compared with earlier settlements I have already remarked, consists so largely of substantial shares of important and expansive sources of revenue.

THE NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

In conclusion I should like to revert to my Hon. friend Sir Pherozeshah and his remark on the work of non-official members—especially the elected Indian members. I have certainly to thank them for much courtesy and co-operation. In Committee especially I have found them, if I may say so without offence quick, and reasonable and business-like—urging and adhering to their own case with firmness not to say tenacity, but without obstruction or waste of time. We have been indebted to them for some valuable suggestions only last year. Mr. Dikshit helped to direct our attention to the difficulties connected with the grazing question in Nandgaon Taluka, and I have frequently acknowledged the reasonableness shown by the Jaghirdar of Ichalkaranji in his presentation of the grievances of the Inamdars. I feel deeply gratified and complimented at the satisfaction expressed by them at the proceedings of the Budget Committee, and intensely regret that owing to enforced economies we have been unable to adopt all the recommendations made by the Committee. If the same relations prevail in our proceedings next year the extended Councils will make an excellent start. In the course of the years in which we have worked together I think the Indian elected members and I have become very good friends. It is certain that they have acquired an invaluable experience of legislative business, and I can express with the heartiest sincerity my hope that they will all be returned at the next elections, when the enlarged numbers will leave plenty of room for new men, without turning out the old and tried servants of the present constituencies. Very likely we shall have fresh fights even in the brief period which remains to me, but I am sure we shall retain our good humour, our mutual respect and pleasant personal relations.

THE HON. MR. CAMERON.

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Hon. Mr. Cameron said: Your Excellency.—It was not my intention to address the Council on this occasion, but some remarks that have been made seem to call for a few observations. The Hon. Mr. Dikshit, who, I am glad to see, has lost none of his interest in irrigation, drew attention to the fact that the average gross revenue per acre derived from Productive Works in the Deccan and Gujarat—Rs. 15·39—is considerably higher than that in other parts of India, and I understood him to say, that he had heard complaints that Government took advantage of the necessities of the people to exact the highest possible rates. If my Hon. friend will visit, in a season of deficient rainfall, any tract of country under command of a canal he will find that so far from the rates being considered excessive the people are clamouring for water: that the demand far exceeds the supply. He will hear complaints that persons are ready to pay the full rate—more if required—for a single watering of their fields: that they are prepared to accept all responsibility and to undertake to ask for no remission in the event of a failure, but the hard hearted Irrigation Officers will not grant their prayers.

THE PRODUCTIVE WORKS.

If the detail tables of Productive Works are examined, figures of gross revenue per acre irrigated will be found like Rs. 2·38 in the case of the Hathwati Canal, Rs.2·12 in the case of the Pravaia River Works and it will be seen that what causes the average rate to rise is the figure for the Mutha Canals—Rs. 22·47 per acre. On the Mutha Right Bank Canal the crop of first importance is sugarcane, on which the rate is Rs. 40 per acre. At first sight this may seem enormous, but I am confident that if Government were to notify to-morrow that in future the rate would be doubled the sugarcane area would not be reduced by a single acre. On a former occasion I instanced a case where land suitable for sugarcane was leased for three years at Rs. 100 an acre. The lessor was able to obtain this sum for merely the use of the land; the lessee had to pay in addition the canal rate of Rs. 40 per acre for water.

COST AND MAINTENANCE CHARGES.

On the Deccan and Gujarat Productive Works the not inconsiderable sum of over 217 lakhs is locked up as capital. Hon. members are aware that Irrigation is now a decided head. That is to say, while Government receive half the revenue they have to bear half the cost of working expenses and half the interest. During the last triennium the net revenue from all Productive Works (excluding Sind) was equivalent to a return of only 2·6 per cent. The difference between that and the sanctioned rate must come from somewhere. Government own no inexhaustible well of riches into which they can dip, and deficits must be made up out of the general revenues. This is quite right for, though the direct loss is large, the indirect benefits to the country generally derived from irrigation are great. But at the same time it seems to me that it is the duty of Government as trustees of revenue they receive, to see that rates are charged which are fairly commensurate with the value of the water, that, if possible the works should be made self-supporting or, at all events, that the direct loss is reduced to a minimum.

THE LARGE INCREASE.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla referred to the large increase of expenditure in the last ten years on both Irrigation Works and Civil Works. In both respects, Sir, the Public are to be congratulated. With regard to the irrigation works, I can only say that the expenditure is not large enough. One would like to see 30, 40, perhaps 50 lakhs spent every year, on the great Scheme of Protective works alone that Government have caused to be prepared. The sooner they can be brought into operation the better for the country. In the case of Civil Works it is to be hoped that Government will be able at least to maintain the rate of expenditure they have sanctioned in the past few years.

DEMAND FOR NEW WORKS.

In all directions demands exist for improvements of existing roads, construction of new roads, culverts and bridges and erection of hospitals and dispensaries, kacheries, public offices, hostels, etc.,—all matters in which the public are interested: and even now with the increased grants the expenditure falls very far short of the demand.

KARACHI PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Hon. Mr. Webb commented on the necessity, for the convenience of the Public, of having the various courts and offices in Karachi housed in a great central block of buildings, and he asked for information regarding the Sukkar well and the great canals proposed on the two sides of the river. Government have decided that central offices must be built in Karachi and they have approved of the site mentioned by the Hon. member, namely the site of the old jail. Details regarding the accommodation necessary have been called for and when they have been received the Consulting Architect to Government will undertake the design. It is impossible to say when work on them will be commenced, for probably the estimates will require the sanction of the Secretary of State. The plans for the Sukkar well are, I have heard privately, practically ready and will probably be before Government the next fortnight. The Right Bank Canal is nearing completion and a Superintending Engineer has been appointed on special duty to push on the project. The Left Bank Canal and other projects will be submitted before the end of the year. The advisers to the Government of India have been freely consulted at all stages of the projects and therefore as they know exactly what is proposed but little time will be necessary for examination of details and final financial forecasts before submission to the Secretary of State. The Hon. member will be glad to know that once the projects are sanctioned there will be no dearth of money. The Government of India are fully aware that true economy demands that the works should be brought to completion with the utmost possible speed. We may look for grants to the full extent that the officers of Government can spend and figures have already been mentioned of expenditure on the new works alone of 100 lakhs a year in the first years, followed probably with 100 lakhs a year in the succeeding ten.

THE HON'BLE MR. MURRAY.

DISCONTENT OF FOREST SUBORDINATES.

The speech of the Hon. Mr. Murray was as follows:—The Forest Department has learnt with great concern that, in consequence of the reductions ordered by the Government of India, the provision made in the budget proposals of this Government for the reorganization of the subordinate forest establishment has been omitted from the final estimates. For many years past it has been fully recognised that the pay of the lower ranks was miserably inadequate considering the arduous nature of their duties, the unhealthy conditions under which many of them serve, and the great temptations to which they are exposed. Scheme after scheme has been submitted for improving the pay and prospects of the men, but for one reason or another they have never received sanction. The consequence is that the men are now thoroughly discontented, recruitment does not touch the class required for our work and the standard of morality is deplorably low. Speaking on behalf of the Forest Department, I venture to express the hope that your Excellency will urge up on the Government of India the immediate acceptance of the latest revised scheme and provide the necessary funds by re-appropriation from some other sources.

FOREST GRAZING.

In his speech before this Council on Saturday afternoon the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit criticised somewhat severely the policy of this Government in connection with forest grazing, alleging that the payment of grazing fees was a burden on the people, and that the working of the present system entailed an excessive number of impoundings and prosecutions more especially in the Central Circle. With the exception of three districts in the Southern Circle the grazing fee for cattle belonging to the agricultural class is everywhere two annas per head. It could not very well be less and I feel quite sure that in no civilised country in the world is grazing provided for the people at anything like so cheap a rate. The Hon'ble Member suggests, however, that it should be given entirely free, though there would appear to be no more reason why Government should provide free grazing than free cattle or free anything else. Moreover the abandonment of the grazing fees, amounting to something over 5 lakhs of rupees would entail a considerable loss of revenue necessitating a curtailment of expenditure on other measures to which this Council attaches great importance. With regard to professional graziers, it is true that the fees are much higher, one rupee per head, but considering the fact that their cattle do more harm to the forest and graze over much larger areas of forest than the ordinary village cattle; that this is the only item of expenditure incurred by the grazier in the exercise of his profession and that in no other way does he contribute to the general revenue; considering all this, the fees cannot be regarded as excessive. Possibly there may be individual cases of hardship and no doubt your Excellency's Government will take this possibility into consideration and authorise the Collectors to make reductions where necessary.

IMPOUNDING OF CATTLE.

With regard to the impounding of cattle in closed areas of the Central Circle, the matter is, I understand, engaging the attention of Government at the present moment, but I would like to point out here that whatever is done in the way of closure is done solely in the interests of the people themselves. In many cases the Forest Department does not hope ever to derive revenue from the sale of timber or even of firewood, its one idea being to protect the soil, to prevent its being washed away, and thereby to maintain and possibly to improve the pasturage. It is impossible to maintain forest in any shape or form in this country without imposing some restrictions including periodic closure against excessive grazing. Such measures may cause temporary inconvenience but surely this is much better than permanent deprivation in consequence of reckless want of foresight. Turn where you will nowadays you will find all the great States of the world taking stock of their natural resources, and more particularly their forests, some regretting past extravagance and waste, other seeking to replace by artificial means what Nature gave them originally to be intelligently used for the public benefit. The Forest Department may be, as the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit says it is, unpopular with the uneducated masses, but if this is so there is all the more reason why the educated members of the community both inside and outside this Council room should extend their sympathy to it and endeavour to make its aims and objects better understood. Doubtless there have been and still are abuses, but with a better paid and better trained establishment the standard of official morality will be raised and most of the present abuses will vanish.

MR. ARMSTRONG AND THE PORT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report this morning of the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council you say with reference to the amendment of the Port Trust Act that "The compromise was agreed to by Mr. Armstrong." This, however, is not the case. I strongly objected to the so-called "compromise" which came as a great surprise to all the Members of the Council. The point at issue differed so materially from the original proposal of Government that the question appeared to me to require further consideration.—Yours, etc.,

C. H. ARMSTRONG.

[We regret the error occurred through a misreading of our reporter's telegraphic message. The complete sentence should have read, "The compromise was agreed to, Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Webb voting against it."—Ed.]

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SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana.

On a heavy ground a poor game was played between these teams at the Cooperage, Bombay, yesterday evening. The Y. M. C. A. commenced with only four forwards, but at the same time kept the game mostly at their opponents' end. However, the absence of a man clearly upset their attack and for some time they were never dangerous near goal. However a soft goal was scored by a long shot from Ward and after this they were reinforced by Pack, a promising youngster, who made up a good deal in pluck for what he lacked in weight. Kelly scored a goal which the Parel custodian might have saved with an effort, and at half time the Y. M. C. A. led by two goals to nil.

During the second half the Parel team seldom took the ball over the centre line. It was a ragged and uninteresting game in which the Y. M. C. A. who were much the stronger side scored a succession of goals. Pack opened the scoring with a smart shot and after that six more goals were obtained three of them by Kelly. Just before time, Dowling of the Y.M.C.A. was fordered off the field and the complaint against him will be considered by the League Committee.

Result

Y. M. C. A. 9
Parel Gymkhana..... 0

Teams:

Y. M. C. A.:—goal, Hildreth backs C. Templeton and Dean, halves, Hortz, Ward and H. Templeton; forwards, Witcomb, Dowling. Kelly, Pack and Rowbottom,

Parel Gymkhana:—Goal England, back Patterson and Edwards; halves Peacock, Holtham, and Fox; forwards Shermen Fubisher, Major, Watson and W. Alcock.

POONA FOXHOUNDS.

Meeting of Members.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 22.

A meeting of the members of the Poona Hunt took place yesterday at the Gymkhana Club, Surgeon General Sloggett, C.M.G., being in the chair. The Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameron was elected President and some vacancies on the Committee were filled. Lieut-Colonel G H. Britt is again Master and Huntsman. With Messrs. H. Symons, A. W. Furser, R.F.A., and F. Blackwood, Lincolnshire Regiment, as whippers the hounds are reported to be doing well and ought to be ready to take the field early in July, if with the advent of rain the country is then ready. Up-to-date, however, there has been no sign of monsoon rain. Two regular days and a by day each week will probably be arranged for.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—It is difficult to enter into discussion all at once of the various points included in the Government Resolution, concerning what is called the Development of Bombay. But it is easy to ask briefly and straight whether it is not seriously and mischievously interfering with the course of well-recognised economic laws to rush into providing what directly concerns private parties ought to and can well provide themselves and furnish the rich with building sites. Is it ever allowed to be economically, or on recognized principles, or even on a commercial basis, right for the State to go with public funds into competition with private individuals in any matter whatsoever? Government may not have yet to learn that chawls, etc., built and let on a charity basis have done much harm elsewhere. Have not the experiences of the Improvement Trust enlightened them, as the late Chairman of the Trust, Mr. Dunn learnt, that such a step should unquestionably be condemned in toto. The Trust raised on public credit money at 4 per cent. and realized on its investments in chawls about 3 per cent. and in some instances not quite 2 per cent. Are Government pleased to bear these facts in mind when they desire to spend 75 lakhs of rupees on chawls? Will not that be absolutely ruinous to the ratepayer? If the Trust spent during the last ten years only 15 lakhs on chawls, and held their hands spending more, they surely did wisely. My belief is that if there had been no compulsion in the Trust Act to provide chawls the prudence of the Trustees and their Chairman might have prevailed, and they might not have spent even the 15 lakhs they did. It need hardly be said that if irretrievably foolish and ultimately mischievous and demoralizing steps are taken elsewhere, it is surely not necessary that we should follow suit. To differentiate between the position of building sites of the rich and the poor should, I submit, form no part of a Government policy. It is not only undesirable, but impracticable, unless forced through at all risks, when disastrous results must follow. Who will prevent a palatial building on a "site for the wealthy class" being subsequently so altered as to provide small tenements for the poor?

I ask to be permitted to touch quite briefly upon another point. Since Government started the subject of finding building sites about 18 months ago, very extensive and healthy areas of land of the Improvement Trust are found lying vacant, uncared for by builders, either for the rich or the poor. This is an answer in itself that building sites are not in dearth, nor are buildings not sufficient for the current and future demand, since many buildings are wholly or partly vacant even now. Besides, additional large and splendid building sites will quite shortly be available when the cotton green is removed from its present position, and also a very large area now occupied by the Railway at Colaba for cotton purposes specially. Where is the case, I respectfully ask, made out justifying reclamation for building sites, for the wealthy?

If, however, reclamation is to be carried out at all events, it is not easy to understand why Government should not reclaim "in the neighbourhood of Colaba, commencing from the southern approach to Wodehouse Bridge and running southwards," especially since the Improvement Trust, in whom the right is invested of reclaiming it, "will not be in a position," as Government own, "to undertake the reclamation in this vicinity for many years, owing to the numerous important schemes they have in hand or under contemplation." The rights of reclaiming, both in the vicinity of Colaba and in the Back Bay south of Charni Road, are those of the Trust. If one of these two rights is to be recalled for the purposes of enabling some other body to carry out the reclamation work, why recall the latter (the one most objected to) as Government propose, and why not the former reclamation in the vicinity of Colaba—an easier, less expensive, and most unobjectionable reclamation especially, I may repeat, when the Trust will not for many years be in a position to reclaim it? A very narrow strip of land—Upper Colaba—jutting into the sea, can well and easily and cheaply afford to be widened by the reclamation of its westerly rocky portion and very shallow waters.

It may strike one as rather curious that Government should not have been pleased to bestow serious thought upon the removal of the various shops, sheds, extensive store yards, etc. of the Railways beyond the precincts of the city. Perhaps these Railways are too powerful and influential bodies to contend with if unwilling to go out! Such relegation alone would have given the twofold advantage of providing in the aggregate to the city full one square mile of vacant land for habitation, and the habitations vacated by the thousands upon thousands of the Railway employees, who should willingly live near the place of their avocation, that is, beyond the precincts of the city, would have provided ample additional room for habitation. This arrangement might have, again, become an additional advantage, the necessity, if ever there was one, of levelling down for the alleged requirement of the Victoria Terminus station, the large, substantial and palatial buildings of the St. George Hospital that have cost the public lakhs upon lakhs of rupees.—Yours, etc.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTRY.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Rain occurred on the Coast of Burma, North, East India and the Coast of the Peninsula and at a few stations in the central parts of the country, the Western Himalayas and the interior of Burma. Bhamo had one and a half inches; Mymensingh and Calcutta two; Sholapur four; Goa, Karwar and Mangalore one and a half. At the head of the Bay and the Arabian Sea the monsoon is more vigorous this morning in the Southern part of its field. The temperature has risen in the Punjab and is now nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast:—Local rain is probable in Burma, North-East India and the Southern half of the Peninsula. Elsewhere only a few showers are likely.

DAMAGE IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 22.

A telegram from Manickganj to the "Bengalee" says the fields are all inundated and "aus" crop is totally destroyed including rice and jute.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Nadu Road	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	7·66	6·60	6·33	6·90	
Tuesday, 22nd June	0·27	0·30	0·30	0·06	
Total.....	7·93	7·40	6·63	6·96	

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 22.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·35	8·13	18·50	8·11

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (21st).....	87·6	83·1	...	...
Jask (21st)	94·3	80·3	...	...
Muskat (21st).....	107·8	91·1	...	...
Multan.....	105·3	88·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	98·4	76·9	...	2·06
Lahore	102·9	83·2	...	1·04
Sirsa.....	98·8	77·6	0·21	1·65
Ambala	92·5	79·0	...	3·98
Delhi	94·7	81·2	...	4·35
Agra.....	98·0	80·0	...	1·58
Mainpuri.....	101·3	78·0	...	2·21
Jhansi	99·5	84·0	...	0·93
Cawnpore	98·7	77·5	...	2·12
Allahabad	99·0	78·6	...	7·01
Jacobabad	111·1	84·8	...	0·01
Karachi	89·0	83·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	97·9	82·7	...	0·29
Jaipur	102·0	80·1	...	1·44
Kotah	102·0	86·1	...	1·59
Bhuj.....	93·6	80·5	...	0·93
Dwarka	88·3	82·7	...	0·63
Veraval	85·2	82·3	...	0·69
Bankot	98·9	79·2	...	0·88
Gnavnagar Para.....	100·6	80·5	...	2·97
Surat	91·1	81·1	...	1·26
Ahmedabad.....	101·6	81·7	...	0·91
Deesa	99·8	79·9	...	0·96
Neemuch.....	96·0	78·3	...	1·22
Indore	92·6	75·1	...	2·22
Jubbulpore	96·6	78·3	...	1·54
Saugor	84·1	73·5	0·04	3·71
Hoshangabad	99·1	85·4	0·07	0·85
Khandwa.....	96·7	79·1	...	2·51
Akola	95·7	77·1	...	2·84
Amraoti	94·3	76·8	...	3·18
Nagpur.....	98·6	78·3	0·05	2·17
Chanda	97·7	78·6	0·05	4·20
Raipur	89·1	79·4	0·09	4·95
Bombay	88·3	79·4	0·26	17·83
Ratnagiri.....	90·0	76·7	0·66	11·18
Mormugao	87·3	75·0	1·60	22·48
Karwar	93·9	74·6	...	3·78
Malegaon.....	89·4	69·6	0·02	2·17
Ahamednagar.....	89·0	72·3	...	2·04
Poona	89·3	69·9	3·53	11·63
Sholapur	91·7	70·2	...	4·07
Bijapur	79·3	68·6	0·05	4·98
Belgaum	92·2	70·2	...	3·32
Aurangabad.....	...	...	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	95·3	72·2	0·20	3·87
Hyderabad	85·7	73·9	1·66	22·69
Mangalore	85·8	75·6	0·98	21·07
Calicut.....	86·2	76·3	0·81	16·86
Cochin	86·5	79·0	0·04	2·17
Colombo	103·3	83·1	...	1·63
Masulipatam	98·0	76·8	...	0·02
Bellary	101·2	82·1	...	2·11
Cuddapah	100·0	81·0	...	1·34
Madras.....	88·3	67·3	...	0·33
Bangalore	90·9	70·8	...	1·08
Coimbatore	100·6	79·3	...	0·00
Trichinopoly	104·4	81·0	...	0·12
Negapatam				

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd June, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Sirsa records 0·21 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-eastern districts but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in the submontane districts but in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations; the minimum is generally normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division but are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal nearly everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in Berar but are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess at a few stations; the minimum is generally normal.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen; Ratnagiri has received 0·26 inch, Mormugao 0·66 inch and Karwar 1·60 inches. Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air has increased and is equal to the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Sholapur has had 3·53 inches and Hyderabad 0·20 inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in slight defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—General and increased rainfall has been reported from the West Coast. In the interior of the Peninsula, Sholapur records a heavy fall of 3·53 inches and Hyderabad a light fall of 0·20 inch. Skies have become heavily clouded on the West Coast, where the monsoon has strengthened a little. Wind directions in Malabar continue irregular.

The barometer has also fallen moderately in the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast. A few showers may occur in the Deccan and the Central Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

LIFE, LOVE, AND DEATH.

A little dreaming by the way,
A little toiling by the day,
A little pain, a little strife,
A little joy—and that is life.

A short-lived, fleeting summer's morn,
When happiness seems newly born,
When one day's sky is blue above
And one bird sings—and that is love.

A little wearing of the years,
The tribute of a few hot tears,
Two folded hands—the fainting breath,
And peace at last—and that is death.

Just dreaming, loving, dying, so
The actors in the drama go;
A flitting picture on the wall,
Love, death, the themes! But is that all?

DIFFERENT THEN.

An Irish couple whose married bliss was not without a few "squalls" received a homely lecture from their spiritual adviser regarding their disgraceful quarrels.

His Reverence—"That dog and cat you have agree better than you."

The reply somewhat upset him.

"But if yer riverence'll toie them tigither ye'll soon change yer moind."

A BREED WORTH PAYING FOR.

The calf which a farmer had taken the summer resident to see, surveyed his owner and the stranger with a wary eye. "What breed is your calf?" asked the visitor.

The farmer removed a wisp of straw from his mouth and said:—

"That critter's father gored a justic o' the peace, knocked a book-can-vasser end over end, and lifted a tramp over a fence; and as for his mother, she chased the whole Banbury Brass Band out o' town last New Year's Day. If that ain't breed enough to pay twenty-five shillings for, you can leave him be. I'm not pressing him on anybody."

A DOSE FOR THE DOCTOR.

A country doctor in the North of Ireland, a bachelor, locally noted for his brusqueness and irascibility, was driving along a narrow lane, when his passage was effectually barred by an old woman, who was returning from the bog, leading an ass, whose panniers were filled with peat.

The woman led the ass to the side of the lane as quickly as she could, but not quick enough to please the short-tempered doctor.

"Faugh!" he exclaimed, "women and asses are always in the way."

"I'm glad ye have the manners to put yourself last," said the woman calmly.

The doctor drove on without another word.

TOO MUCH OF A TONIC.

When Mr. Chinchin returned home from Chinchin and Chinchin is the other day he found his wife lying worn out upon the sofa.

"Nothing wrong, I hoped?" he exclaimed.

"I'm afraid I shall have to stop that tonic the doctor prescribed for Tommy," Mrs. Chinchin faintly murmured.

"Why? Isn't he any better?" asked Chinchin.

"Oh, yes; but I think the tonic must be too invigorating. Why, he has slid down the banisters six times this morning, broken the hall lamp, two vases, a water-jug, and a looking glass tied a tin can to the cat's tail, and scribbed his name on the drawing-room paper. Of course, it's very gratifying but I don't feel I could stand much more, so I think I—I'll stop the tonic."

SALTED BABIES.

The remarkable custom of salting new-born babies is still practised in certain parts of Europe and Asia. The method varies with the differing nationalities of the people using it.

The Armenians of Russia cover the entire skin of the infant with a very fine salt. This is left on the baby for three hours or more, and then washed off with warm water.

A mountain tribe of Asia Minor is even more merciless than the Armenians. They keep their new-born babies covered with salt for 24 hours.

The modern Greeks sprinkle their babies with salt, and even in some parts of Germany salt is still used on a child at birth. The mothers imagine that this will give children health and strength, and keep evil spirits away from them.

FARMING FOR PLEASURE.

A stout, splendidly "robed" woman sat talking to a friend. Her husband had just come into a considerable fortune and like many other persons who have been born in the country and lived their business life in the city had begun farming in an amateur way. In their case however it mattered little whether crops were good or bad.

"Yes," the lady remarked, "since John's uncle died we have a nice country

BY THE WAY.

BALZAC'S HOUSE AT PARIS-PASSY.

Many people will regret to hear that not a great deal of interest is taken by the French people in the proposal for keeping the little house at Paris-Passy, where Balzac resided, as a national relic and museum. A letter has been sent to us on the subject from Mr. Alexandre Lambert Wyncke, in which he says that the founder of the museum, Mr. de Royaumont, will do his utmost to save the house. He intends to appeal to literary men in all parts of the world, and especially in this country, to help him in his work of preserving it. Mr. de Royaumont's intention is to give lectures on behalf of his work if they can be arranged. He will be glad to hear from anyone who is willing to co-operate with him at the Maison de Balzac, 47, Rue Raynouard, Paris-Passy.

SIPR JOHN MOORE MEMORIAL AT SANDGATE.

Towards the completion of the memorial which it is proposed to erect to Sir John Moore at Sandgate additional subscriptions to the amount of £125 will be required. The memorial is to be of granite, with commemorative inscription, and a bronze bust of the General in bas-relief. Lord Radnor and the Sandgate Urban District Council have already given their consent to its erection near to where Sir John Moore resided, while training the troops at Shorncliffe. It is believed that the national character of the memorial will enable the committee, which includes such well known people as Lord Brassey, Sir Edward Sassoon, Sir George White, and Sir Frederick Young, among many others, to put the memorial in hand in time for its completion in connection with the commemoration of the centenary in July. A series of post-cards have been published by the committee showing the Marine Hotel, the residence of Sir John Moore from 1803-4; a portrait of Sir John in the National Portrait Gallery; his tomb at Corunna: his monument in St. Paul's; and his statue at Glasgow. A commemorative tablet has already been placed on Sir John Moore's house at Corunna as an outcome of the centenary celebration in Spain.

THE KING AS FARMER.

There is an article in the June number of "Cassell's Magazine" on "The King's Farm," which has been written by the Very Rev. John Gillespie, LL.D. and which gives an account of Royal experiments in agriculture at Balmoral. Much of the beautiful and picturesque estate of Balmoral, we read, has been planted, and almost all the remainder turned into pasture land since it was acquired by Queen Victoria. The home farm is at Abergeldie Mains, which is held on lease by his Majesty from the owner, Mr. Gordon, of Abergeldie. The rent-paying tenant farmers of the United Kingdom therefore have the King as the chief member of their class.

THE FARM.

The farm, Dr. Gillespie tells us, which is situated on the south side of the Dee, about two and a half miles east of Balmoral Castle, extends to only 165 acres or thereabouts of arable land, with some rough pastures. The soil is typical of Deeside land, being mostly of a light gravelly nature resting on a rock formation of granite. It is cultivated on the six-course rotation very commonly followed in many parts of Scotland—viz., oats on land ploughed out of grass, being followed by turnips and then oats or barley sown out with grass and clover seeds, after which it is grazed for three years. The farm has the important advantage of being well sheltered by wood, but lying at an altitude of 800 feet above sea-level, immediately on the north side of the Grampians, it has a northern exposure. Consequently the summer is of short duration and this necessitates a good deal of indoor freedom of the live stock.

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN CARDINAL.

There are some biographical details in that brightly written and informing little magazine which comes monthly from the Westminster Cathedral, "The Westminster Cathedral Chronicle," concerning the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, Cardinal Moran. His Eminence is an Irishman by birth, having been born in co. Carlow seventy-nine years ago. It was in 1884 that he went out to Australia to succeed Archbishop Roger Vaughan, and the following year he was created Cardinal, enjoying the distinction of being the first Australian Cardinal. Although a lifelong advocate of Home Rule, Cardinal Moran has always adopted an independent attitude, and stood aloof from political parties. Dr. Moran, in the midst of an active and hard-working career, has found time to turn his attention to authorship. He has published many historical works, which are well known to students of Irish history. Much disappointment was caused last year when it was found that his Eminence was unable to travel to this country for the Eucharistic Congress. He had been asked, and had arranged to come, but indisposition prevented him from carrying out his intention. He was in Europe in 1903, when he assisted at the Papal Conclave which elected Pius X. to succeed Leo XIII.

THE MONTH OF OLD-FASHIONED FLOWERS.

June is pre-eminently the month of "old-fashioned flowers"—the flowers of sentiment, as time and literature have made them; gold-dusted snapdragon," sweet "William, with his homely cottage smell," "woodbine hanging bonnibel," "foxglove cluster dappled bells," "the columbine commendable," the pink, the peony lilac, laburnum, and "fresh hawthorne," each full of tender associations. It is also the month of the "Queen of Flowers." In June the wild dog-roses of the hedgerows are in their glory, as also are most of the imported briars, together with the old Provence and other "summer roses."

A TRIP TO BLUNDERSTONE.

Dickens lovers will be interested to know that arrangements are now being made for the summer festival of the Dickens Fellowship. It is proposed this year, we learn from "The Dickensian," to visit Blunderstone, the birthplace of David Copperfield. The train will be taken to Lowestoft, and the party will drive from there to Blunderstone, and thence along the route taken by Barkis into Yarmouth, the return journey to town being taken from Yarmouth.

A WELL-KNOWN SCOTTISH SPORTSMAN.

To enumerate in detail the magnificent athletic records of Mr. L. M. Balfour-Melville (says the "Scottish Field") would require a book, for during the last forty years he has been a dominant figure in various branches of sport. As far back as 1872 we find him in the first inter-city match played between Edinburgh and Glasgow, scoring 171 runs for Edinburgh; and scarcely a year has passed since without his name figuring on the century list. As a wicket-keeper Balfour-Melville was equally famous, and in that never-to-be-forgotten inter-city game when Edinburgh scored 692 runs against the representatives of the second city, he not only scored 70 runs, but secured five men behind the sticks. In 1872 he was capped for Scotland against England in the Rugby international match played in London, and to prove his versatility he, a few years later, won the covered-court lawn-tennis championship. In the golfing world Balfour Melville has been a prominent figure for years, and has secured the highest honours. Mr. Balfour-Melville is President of the Scottish Cricket Union.

An almost incredible account is published of a discovery by Dr. Milner, the chief electrical engineer of an American railway. He claims to have invented an apparatus by which electric light can be transmitted for miles without wires. He has demonstrated his discovery at an Electrical Exhibition at Omaha, in Nebraska. The auditorium has been lighted nightly by 4,000 incandescent lamps. The current was sent from electric works nine kilometres distant, according to a Paris contemporary, that is to say, over four and a half miles, by the doctor's wireless apparatus. Dr. Milner, who has been engaged for some time in organising the Electrical Department of the United States Army, is said to be the sole repository of his secret, and he refuses to divulge it.

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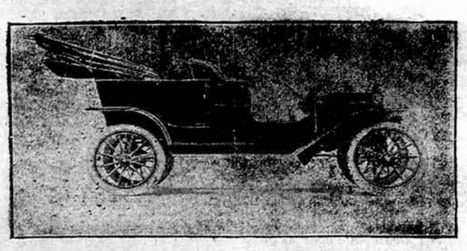

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

The news that the decayed monument in Larbert churchyard raised to the memory of James Bruce the traveller is to be superseded by a new granite replica is of literary as well as scientific interest. Bruce was not only great as an explorer and thought he had come upon the coy source and ultimate urn of the Nile, but recorded his adventures and explorations in a book which, with all its faults—and they are many,—remains to this day a work full of vivid interest. This is, of course, his "Travels to Discover the Source of the Nile." Few readers of to-day would care to plod through the seven volumes of the edition of 1804, but anyone who dips into them discreetly—guided, that is to say, by some such biographical sketch as that prefixed to the edition mentioned—will come upon some famously good things. There is the picture of Ras Michael, for example, who keeps scores of prisoners in his palace, like wild beasts in cages, to extract money from their relatives, and who puts out the eyes of captives taken in battle and sends them out into the wilderness to die of starvation or be torn to pieces by wild beasts. Then there is an excellent account of a desert journey in which simoon after simoon strikes the struggling caravan, when the sand devils dancing on the desert floor catch a ray of sunshine and look like columns of gold, and where the camels have to be slaughtered for their water before, more dead than alive, the party reach their destination. Imagination counts for something throughout, but one can still read with interest how, coming upon the source of the Blue (not, alas! the White) Nile, Bruce stood over that "island of green turf in the form of an altar" at which the natives worshipped the infant river. It was with a thrill that our grandfathers and great-grandfathers read how "kings had attempted this discovery at the head of armies, and each expedition was distinguished from the last only by the difference of the numbers who had perished and agreed alone in the disappointment which had uniformly and without exception followed them all." Here a touch of humour creeps into the story, as it often does. After drinking in the waters of the source the health of His Majesty George III. in a cup of cocoanut shell, Bruce calls on his servant to join him in a toast to "Maria." He meant a purely human person, but his servant, who was a Protestant, suspected Popery and begged to be excused. "They say," he urges, "these savages pray over that hole every morning to the devil, and I am afraid I feel his horns in my belly already from the great draught of that hellish water I drank first."

THE PROSPECT OF THE LIBRARY.

A voice that is entitled to be heard more audibly than it has been on the subject of the prospects of the 6s. novel is that of the circulating library. The circulating library is indeed a much older institution than the 6s. novel. Nevertheless when the old 31s. 6d. issue was abandoned it had a new lease of life, and its present state of efficiency depends on the maintenance of the present price. Should the price be perceptibly increased the library would be able to buy fewer books. Were it diminished more readers would buy and fewer borrow. In either case small businesses might have to put up their shutters. Some indeed would hold this to be no great evil. They argue that it is because the circulating libraries are so numerous as to be able of themselves to buy up enough copies of a novel to make it pay that there is so much feeble fiction on the market. Now no one wishes to plead for feeble fiction, but it is well to reflect that it is no great harm that a writer of merely average ability should be able to make a bare livelihood by writing fiction, as he can in any other profession. Further, along with the feeble novel the novel of the writer great but as yet unpopular has its chance, and in the long run letters are more benefited that such a one should be able to subsist than that a score of mediocrities should starve. Had Meredith published his early works under present-day conditions his early struggle would probably have been less bitter.

POE AND VERNE.

The fact that Poe was the founder of that school of scientific fiction of which Jules Verne was so distinguished a disciple was widely recognised by the writers who recently celebrated the centenary of the American poet. In the current issue of "La Revue" M. Henri Potez goes in some detail into the indebtedness of Verne, especially in his early works, to Poe. He gives us Verne's prescription for a novel by imagining him reasoning thus: "Poe in his present state does not suit the French public. but with a little touching up he may have an enormous vogue. Suppose we eliminate or soften his horrors, leave him his suggestion of mystery and strangeness, as one puts a sprig of laurel into the Pot-au-feu to make it piquant, and then add the usual ingredients of the elder Dumas—a strong dash of the spirit of adventure, daring, and joviality,—and then serve up the whole piping hot." This is far too strongly put; but M. Potez is too broad-minded to bring a railing accusation of plagiarism against his fellow-countryman. He genially suggests that as writers who entertain the public are the natural successors of the jongleurs and minstrels who took their own where they found it they are entitled to their privileges. The resemblances he finds are striking; there can be no doubt that Poe was first in the field, and as little that in some cases there was tolerably direct borrowing on the part of Verne. One interesting coincidence is where both writers utilise the well-known fact that one who travels eastward gains upon the sun and by the time he puts a girdle round the earth has gained a whole day. The story into which the French writer introduces this point is one of his most successful works. In one form or another it brought in something like 2,000,000 francs. Poe's, on the other hand, is one of the worst stories he ever wrote, but he handles his point so as to bring out not only that the traveller eastward gains a day, but that the traveller westward loses one. Thus old Rumgudgeon thinks he has postponed his nephew's marriage until the Greek Kalends by deferring it until there are "three Sundays in a week." He finds his mistake later when entertaining two sea captains who have circumnavigated the world in opposite directions. Mention is made that the day is Sunday. "No," says the one captain, "yesterday was Sunday." "You are both mad," says the other; "to-morrow is Sunday." As no philosophic reason can be given why any one of the three days should not be Sunday, Rumgudgeon is outwitted.

TRANSLATIONS OF POETRY.

The old question whether poetry can be translated has been discussed oftener than once recently. On the whole, it depends of the kind of poetry. Where the charm, as in the case of the Pope school, largely consists in the brilliance of the idea and the close woven syntax, it may be translated. Thus when Pope approved of Johnson's translation into Latin of the "Messiah" he was not complimenting him on a clever academic exercise but upon a rendering which would give Continental savants some not inadequate idea of the original. Where, however, the charm lies in the magically chosen words it is different. The meaning of the words may be translated, but not their imaginative associations. It is difficult to conceive that Keats's "magic casement" passage, which Tennyson was in the way of quoting as representing "the highest in poetry," could mean in any other language what it does in English, and the force of a certain well-known couplet is lost in such a translation of it as this of Gautier's—"Cetait comme si un grand peintre eut trempe son pinceau dans la noirceur du tremblement de terre et de l'eclipse."

The Doctor Speaks.

A well-known and experienced physician recently said: "Backache is something that should have immediate attention, for as well as the pain there is risk of the vital organs becoming affected—a risk no person should assume."

Backache is painful, and for a person who works, a bad backache means inability to perform the daily tasks. And beyond this is the risk the Doctor spoke of—the danger of diseased kidneys through constant stiffness of the muscles of the back and the inflamed condition which produces the pain.

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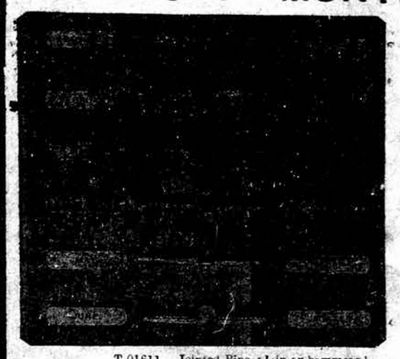

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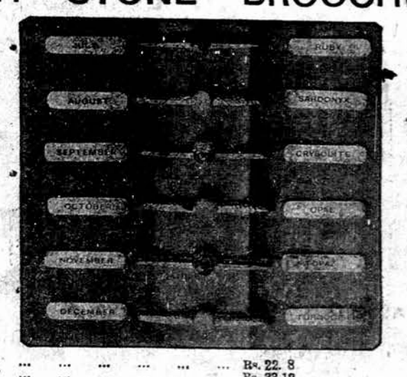

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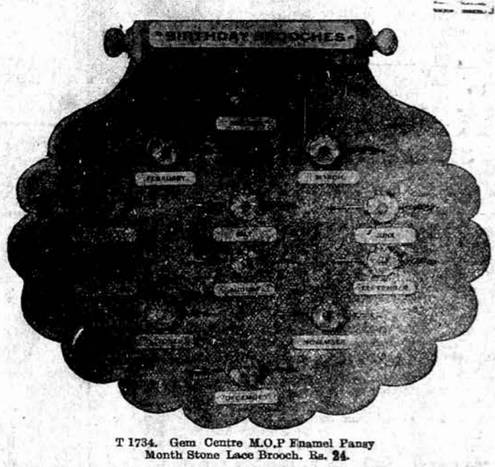

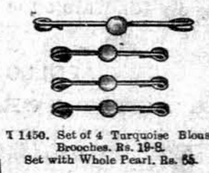

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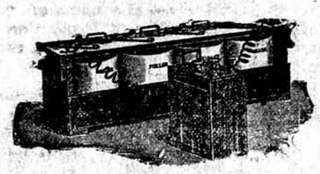

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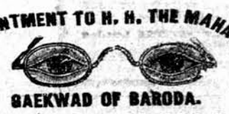

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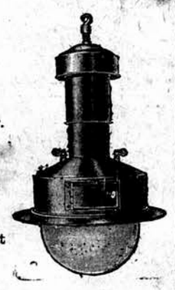

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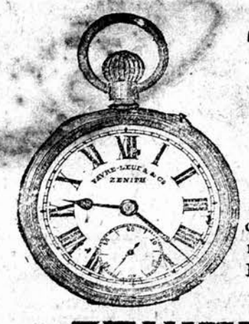

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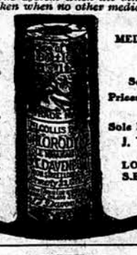

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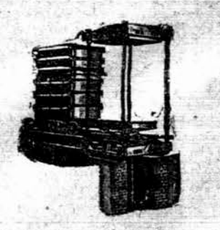

CASTINGS &c.

EDWIN MILLS & [illegible]

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